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GURKHALI MANUAL.

BY

G. W. P. MONEY,
Captain, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

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—
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FOREWORD.

Since joining a Gurkha Regiment, I in common with others have found the scarcity of books on Khaskura a great disadvantage to the study of the language. For some years I have been collecting notes for myself and I have now embodied these notes in a small book at the instigation of some of my friends, in the hope that they may be of use to officers joining Gurkha regiments.

I have not touched on Limbu or Raikura, and men from Eastern Nepal will probably use different Khaskura words to those which are shown here. The words in this vocabulary are all used by men of Central Nepal, from where the bulk of Gurkhas in our army are recruited.

I fear mistakes will be found, especially in the Gurungkura, because this dialect is difficult to write, as the pronunciation is intricate and many words appear identical.

Further, the dialect differs in different parts of the country. For instance, certain Gurungs from Lamjung call a bone "nogri," while a Gurung from Kaski speaks of it as "riba," and in all probability will have no clearer idea of what a "nogri" is than the Sultan of Turkey or Henry the VIII.

I do not think intricacies of grammar and syntax are necessary for officers talking to Gurkha ranks, and so I have not included them in this book.

In every cantonment there is a "line bāt," or local argot, which does not come into the province of these notes, and every regiment has its own translation for such words as "plain clothes," "night duties," etc.

In conclusion, I should like to express my thanks to many Gurkha ranks whose patience has enabled me to draw up these notes, and I would also like to thank in anticipation many officers, with a better knowledge of the language than myself, for the corrections and criticisms which I hope they will send, to enable me to improve this small book which I now place with diffidence in the hands of the printers.

April, 1917.

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THE ALPHABET.

This is just the same as the Deva Nagri:—

VOWELS.

(a) Initial or after a vowel.

अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ऋ ॠ ऌ ॡ ऐ औ औं अं अः
 a ā i ī u ū ri rī liri liri e ai o au ang aha

these do not often occur.

(b) Medial or final forms.

ि
 as in
 क का कि कौ कु कू
 ka kā ki kī ku kū

 े
 के कै को कौ कं कः
 ke kai ko 'kau kang kaha

Note.—The vowel i (ि) is written *before* the letter it comes after.

In English Gurkhali Vocabulary long *a* and long *i* is marked, short *a* and *i* is unmarked, short *a* being pronounced as the *u* in *bun but*, etc., and long *a* as the *a* in *father*.

CONSONANTS.

क	ख	ग	घ	ङ	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ
k	kh	g	gh	ṅ	ch	chh	j or z	jh	n
ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण	त	थ	द	ध	न
ṭ	ṭh	ḍ	ḍh	ṇ	t	th	d	dh	n

प	फ	ब	भ	म	य	र	ल	व	श	ष	ह	क्ष	त्र	ज्ञ
p	ph	b	bh	m	y	r	l	w	sh	kh or sh	h	chhe	tra	gna

Note—*b* is written ब not ब often in Nepal and *w* is written व.

Compound letters are made by joining singles together, omitting part of one (usually the first one) or both:—

क्ख	क्य	क्त	क्ख	ग्ध	म	ग्व	त्व	प्प	ट्ट	श्ल	व्य
kkh	ky	kt	khw	gdh	gp	gw	tw	pp	tt	shl	wy
ष्ठ	ज्ञ	प्य	न्त	न्ध	ब्ब	ब्ज	द्म	द्य	द्व	द्व	द्व
shth	pl	py	nt	ndh	bb	bj	dma	dya	dwa	dga	

Compounds from n and r.

R. The sign ^ˆ above a consonant shows that *r* is combined with the consonant and *before* it.

The sign _ˆ on a consonant shows that *r* is combined with the consonant and *after* it.

N. The sign ^ˆ above a consonant shows that *n* is combined with the consonant that follows it, e.g. :—

र्म र्ज र्न र्ब ब्र प्र त्र ध्र म्र संग गंग कांग
-rm -rj -rn -rb bra pra tra dhra mra sang gang kang

EXAMPLES OF WRITING.

कम	kam	(as English come)
काम	kām	(rhymes with fārm)
किम	kin	(rhymes with jim)
कौम	kīm	(„ „ seem)
कुक	kuk	(as English cook)
कूट	kūt	(as English coote)
केल	kel	(rhymes with pale)
कैल	kail	(„ „ mile)
काइल	ka-il	(separate syllables)
कोम	kom	(English comb)
क्लौट	klaut	(English clout)
जगल	jagal	जगल jagāl
जागल	jāgal	जंगल jangal

Figures.

०	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

॥ ८ ॥ ८ ॥ ८ ॥ ८ ॥ ८ ॥ ८ ॥ ८ ॥ ८ ॥ ८ ॥ ८ ॥ i.e., Rs. 48 +
1 paisa 1 anna 4 annas 1 rupee Rs. 48/14/6 3 × 4 + 2 = 14 As.
2 paisa = 6 Pies.

ERRATA.

- Page 30, footnote, for "ichcha" read "ichchha."
- Page 31. Advice, for "sallāh सल्लाह" read "salāh सलाह."
- Page 32, footnote, for "goyo" read "gayo."
- Page 33. Ant, white, for "dhumirā धुमीरा" read "dhumiro धुमीरो."
- Page 34. Arrow, for "kār" read "kāṭ." .
- Page 38. Beak, for "thund ठंड" read "thond ठोंड." .
- Begin, for "lagnu लगनु" read "lāgnu लागनु."
- Page 39. Blanket, for "paukhi" read "pākhi."
- Page 40. Bone, for "in Lamjung" read "in Kaski."
- Page 41. Boundary, for "lattā लडा" read "latthā लडा."
- Breasts, for "kuchonā कचोना" read "kachonā कचोना"
- Bridle, for "lagām" read "kareli."
- Page 42. Bull, for "basā बसा" read "bāchhā बाछा."
- Footnote No. 2, for "Basa" read "bāchhā."
- Page 43. Cane, for "loro लोरो" read "lauro लोरो."
- Page 44. Change, to, for "sāntnu" read "sāṭnu."
- Page 45. Cheap, for "songo सोंगो" read "sahango सहंगो."
- Page 48. Copper, for "tāmo तामो" read "tāmā तामो."
- Page 50. Custom, for "riti रीती" read "riti रीति."
- Dear, for "mahāgō" read "mahāgō."
- Page 51. December, for "pūṣ" read "pūṣ."
- Page 53. Drawers, for "surwala सुरवाल" read "suruwāl सुरवाल."
- Dry, to, for "sakhāunu" read "sukāunu."
- Page 54. Earring, for "mundra मुंद्रा" read "mundo मुंदो."
- Page 56. Faint, for "murchchhā hunu मुरच्छा हुनु" read "murchhā hunnu मुरछा हुनु"
- False, for "jhutha" read "jhuthā."
- Page 61. Giant, for "rakshas राक्षस" read "rāshes राक्षस."

- Page 63. Hammer, for “**हतोड़ी**” read “**हतोड़ी**.”
 Hand, for “**hath**” read “**hāth**.”
 Handcuff, for “**hathkari हथकड़ी**” read “**hāthkari हाथकड़ी**.”
 Handful, for “**hathbhari**” read “**hāthbhari**.”
- Page 64. Hen, for “**पोथी**” read “**पंथि**”
- Page 66. How, for “**kasari कसेरी**” read “**kasari कसरी**.”
- Page 67. Idol, for “**murti**” read “**murti**.”
- Page 68. Iron, for “**phalam फलम**” read “**phalām फलाम**.”
 Joy, for “**tāwa तावा**” read “**tewa तेवा**.”
- Page 70. Lance Naick, for “**पौउट**” read “**पिउट**.”
- Page 72. Letter (writing), for “**achher अचर**” read “**achchar अचर**.”
 Lime, for “**kumero**” read “**kamero**.”
- Page 73. Long, for “**lāma लामा**” read “**lāmo लामो**.”
- Page 74. Maimed, for “**khorundo खोरण्डो**” read “**khurundo खुरण्डो**.”
- Page 75. Mine (explosive), for “**surang सुरङ**” read “**surung सुरङ्ग**.”
- Page 76. Monday, for “**saumbār सोम्बार**” read “**sombār सोम्बार**.”
- Page 77. Nail (iron), for “**prekh प्रेख**” read “**preg प्रेम**.”
- Page 78. New, for “**nola नोला**” read “**naulā नौला**.”
- Nice, for “**nakuli नकुली**” read “**nakali नकली**.”
- Page 79. Omen, for “**sakun सकुन**” read “**sagun सगुन**.”
 Only, for “**māṭtri**” read “**māṭrai**.”

GURKHALI MANUAL.

CHAPTER I.

GRAMMAR.

(a) KHASKURA GRAMMAR.

DECLENSION OF THE NOUN. Chhoro, a son.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. ...	Chhoro, son	Chhoraharu, sons
Voc. ...	E Chhora, O ! son	E Chhoraharu, O ! sons
Acc. ...	Chhoro or son Chhorolāi	Chhoraharu or sons Chhoraharulāi
Gen. ...	Chhoroko (ki or ka), son's	Chhoraharuko (kī or ka), sons'
Agent ..	Chhorole, by a son	Chhoraharule, by sons
Dat. ...	Chhorolāi, to a son	Chhoraharulāi, to sons
Abl. ...	Chhorobāta, from a son	Chhoraharubāta, from sons
Loc. ...	Chhoromā, in a son	Chhoraharumā, in sons

It will be noticed that the final *o* of Chhoro has been changed into *a* in the Voc. sing. and throughout the plural; only nouns that end in *o* make this change. Other nouns remain unchanged. The cases are merely formed by the postposition.

The sign of the plural, haru, is often omitted if the number is clear from the context.

Acc.—The shortened form of the Acc. (Chhoro) is often used, when the meaning is clear, and especially if there is already a dative in the sentence.

Genitive.—*Ko* is used before masculine sing. words, *ka* before masc. plural, and *kī* before feminine, both sing. and plur.

Dative.—This is only used as a dative. To a place is the locative case.

Agent.—This is used as the Urdu *ne*. It is also used in the Instrumental sense: With a pen, Kalam le.

Locative.—Other meanings besides “in” are—into, on, among; at or to (a place).

Other postpositions can be used, e.g., Chhoro sita, with a son.

Article.—There is no article such as the English “a” or “the.” When the sense requires an article the following are used:—

Yotā, one; koi, some; yo, this; tyo, that.

Gender.—Only feminine objects are feminine. They are declined exactly the same as above. The feminine is formed from the masculine as follows:—

(1) If the masculine ends in a consonant, add *i*.

(2) If „ „ „ „ vowel, add *nī*.

This is the general rule. There are several exceptions, notably:—

Chhoro, son; chhori, daughter. Rājā king; rānī, queen.

Ghorā, horse; ghorī, mare. Kukur, dog; kukurnī, bitch.

THE ADJECTIVE AND NUMERALS.

The adjective precedes the noun it qualifies. It is declined precisely as the noun above. A few general rules as to the change of an adjective for the feminine may be noted; there are many exceptions to them though, and they are often incorrectly used in conversation.

Adjectives ending in a consonant do not change at all.

Adjectives ending in *a* or *o* change this vowel into *i* for the feminine, and those ending in *o* change the *o* into *a* for the masc. plural.

Adjectives ending in other vowels add *nī* for the feminine.

Comparison.—This is formed by the word “bhaudā,” than; “dekhi” is also sometimes used instead of “bhandā.” The adjective does not change at all.

Comparative.—Simply “bhandā” (or “dekhi”) used : “Ranbir is better than Narbir,” “Ranbir Narbir bhandā rāmro chha.”

Superlative.—“Sabai bhandā” (“sabai dekhi”) used : “Ranbir is best” “Ranbir sabai bhandā rāmro chha.”

NUMERALS.

(1) CARDINAL.

Except as mentioned below, these are exactly the same as the Urdu ones. Another form though is very frequently used by adding “otā.” Thus the word tin, three, would be tinotā; chār, four, would be chārotā, etc.

The differences from Urdu are : Sun, 0; Yotā, 1; duita or dui, 2.

Note.—(1) When speaking of a number of a class of people the word “janā,” which means persons, is often inserted :—5 goldsmiths, pānch janā sunār. Six women, chha janā shwāshni.

(2) In speaking of numbers above 40, etc., multiples of 20 (bis) are often used :—Eighty would be “chār bīsi,” 85, “char bisi pānch.”

Numerals behave like adjectives, preceding the noun they qualify.

(2) ORDINAL.

These, with the below-mentioned exceptions, are formed from the short form (Urdu form without “otā”) of the Cardinals by adding “wan.” In some cases they are slightly contracted.

Pānch, 5; Pānchwan, 5th, etc.

Exceptions.—First, pahilo; Second, dusro; Third, tisro; Fourth, chauntho; Sixth, chhatto.

(3) COLLECTIVE.

Add *a* to the Cardinal : “bisa, a twenty,” etc.

The following are special : Jor (or jora), a pair; panjā, a five; kori, a score. Saikara, per cent.

(4) FRACTIONS.

The ordinary Urdu words are used.

(5) MULTIPLICATIVE.

Add guna, fold. Duguna, two-fold, double. Tiguna, three-fold, treble. Sātguna, seven-fold, etc.

Another word for double is “dohoro” and for treble “teharo.”

(6) DISTRIBUTIVE.

One at a time—ek ek karera; two at a time—dui dui karera, etc.

(7) ADVERBIAL.

Once, yotā palta; twice—dui palta, etc. (lit., one time, two times, etc.). Firstly, pahilo palta; secondly, dusro palta, etc. (lit. first time, etc.).

For dates, days, months, weights, etc., see vocabularies.

PRONOUNS.

(1) PERSONAL.

Singular.

	1st Person.	2nd Person.	3rd Person.
Nom.	... M, (म), I	T, (त), thou	U, (उ), he, she, it
Acc. and Dat.	M lāi	T lāi	Uslāi
Gen.	... Mero	Tero	Usko
Abl.	... M bāta	T bāta	Usbāta
Agent	... Maile	Tainle	Usle or Ule
Loc.	... M mā	T mā	Usmā

Plural.

Nom.	... Hamiharu	Timiharu	Uniharu
Acc. and Dat.	Hamiharulāi	Timiharulāi	Uniharulāi
Gen.	... Hamiharuko	Timiharuko or or hamro, etc. timro, etc.	Uniharuko, etc.

In the plural the “haru” can be dropped.

(2) POSSESSIVE.

These are the Genitive of the personal pronoun above. They are declined like adjectives ending in “o.”

(3) DEMONSTRATIVE.

This one.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	... yo	iniharu
Acc. and Dat.	yeslāi	iniharulāi
Gen.	... yesko	iniharuko
Agent	... yesle	iniharule
Loc.	... yesmā	iniharumā
Abl.	... yesbāta	iniharubāta

That one.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	... tyo or u	tiniharu (uniharu)
Acc. and Dat.	tislāi or ulāi	„ lāi (uniharu lāi)
Gen.	... tisko or usko	„ ko („ ko)
Agent	... tisle or usle	„ le („ le)
Loc.	... tismā or usmā	„ mā („ mā)
Abl.	... tisbāta or usbāta	„ bāta („ bāta)

The genitive termination “ko” changes to *kī* and *kā* as in the genitive of a noun. The *haru* in the plural can be dropped throughout. *Tyo* is also used as the third personal pronoun and as the definite article. “The same” is formed by the emphatic form of *tyo* or *u*: *tyeī*, *uī*.

(4) RELATIVE. Who, which, that.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	... jo	jun or jo jo
Acc. and Dat.	jaslāi	junlāi or jas jaslāi
Gen.	... jasko	junko or jas jasko
Abl.	... jasbāta	junbāta or jas jasbāta
Agent	... jasle (or jole)	junle or jas jasle
Loc.	... jasmā	junmā or jas jasmā

The “ko” of the genitive changes into *kā* or *kī* as usual (see previous paras). For the plural, *junharu* can be used instead of *jun*. The form *jo jo*, etc., is not so common as the first one.

What Relative.

This is translated by “jye” (nom. sing.). It does not alter, the acc. being jyelai, etc., etc. The plural can be shown by doubling as jo jo above: jye jye (nom. plural), jye jyekāi (acc. plural), etc.

(5) INTERROGATIVE. Who?

This is ko. It is declined in singular and plural, both forms, exactly like the relative jo; ko, kaslāi, kasko, etc. Plural: kun or ko ko, kunlāi or kas kaslāi, etc.

What? Interrogative.

This is kye and is exactly similar to the relative jye, the *k* being substituted for the *j*.

(6) INDEFINITE. Someone, anyone.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	... koi	koi koi
Acc. and Dat.	kasailāi	kasai kasailāi
Gen.	... kasaiko, etc.	kasai kasaiko, etc.

Something, anything (Indefinite).

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	... kei	kei kei
Acc. and Dat.	keilāi	kei keilāi
Gen.	... keiko, etc.	kei keiko, etc.

Another, the other (Indefinite).

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	... aru or ārko (i, a,)	aru aru or ārka
Acc. and Dat.	arulāi or ārkolāi	aru arulāi or arkalāi
Agent	... arule or ārkole, etc.	aruarule or ārkale, etc.

Other forms:—

1. Nobody—koi and the verb in the negative, koi ne.
2. Nothing—kei and the verb in the negative.

3. A few—ali.
4. No one (nothing) at all. As 1 and 2, but with “pani,” “even,” added.
5. This one—yei.
6. That one—ui or tyei. These two words also mean “the same”: see under Demonstrative Pronouns (para 3).

(7) HONORIFIC.

(1) The plural of the personal pronoun is used for the singular. Thus “hami” comes to mean “I.” “Timi” means “thou,” and “unī,” he. The verb is conjugated ordinarily, being of course in the plural. The word “timī” is preferable to “t” for thou, the latter being only used to greatly inferiors or among familiars (French—tu).

(2) There are two still more respectful forms for the second person: “āphu” and “tapāin,” the latter being most respectful of all. These are declined in the ordinary way.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	... āphu or tapāin	āphuharu or tapāinharu
Acc. and Dat.	āphulāi or tap- ainlāi	āphuharulāi or tapāinharulāi
Agent	... āphule or tap- ānule, etc.	āphuharule or tapāinharule, etc.

Āphuharu is often shortened to āphharu. These words may be translated like the Urdu “āp” by “your honour.” For the form of verb they take see Conjugation of the Verb, Honorific tenses, page 11.

(8) REFLEXIVE. Self.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	... āphu	āphu āphu
Acc. and Dat.	āphulāi	āphu āphulāi
Agent	... āphule	āphu āphule
Gen.	... āphnu	āphnu āphnu
Loc.	... āphumā, etc.	āphu āphumā, etc.

The emphatic form is very often used (āphai): I myself, m aphai.

The genitive, *āphnu*, of course means "own." For the locative when it means "among selves" "*āpāstmā*" is used:—"They spoke among themselves" "*Uniharule āpāstmā bāt garyā.*"

ADVERBS.

Only the formation of relative, correlative, etc., is shown here. Adverbs are indeclinable.

FORMATIONS.

	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Direction.</i>	<i>Manner.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>
Near	<i>aile</i> (c)	<i>yahān</i>	<i>yetā</i>	<i>isto</i> (a)	<i>iti</i>
Demonstrative	now	here	hither	like this	as much as this
Remote	<i>tab</i> (b)	<i>wahān</i>	<i>utā</i>	<i>usto</i>	<i>utti</i>
Demonstrative	then	there	thither	like that	as much as that
Interrogative	<i>kaile</i> (d) when ?	<i>kahān</i> where ?	<i>katā</i> whither ?	<i>kasto</i> (e) how ?	<i>kati</i> how many ? how much ?
Relative	<i>jab</i> when	<i>jahān</i> where	<i>jatā</i> whither	<i>jasto</i> (f) as	<i>jati</i> as much as
Correlative	<i>tab</i> then	<i>tahān</i> there	<i>tetā</i> thither	<i>tisto</i> such	<i>teti</i> so much

Notes.—(a) *iseri* also used.

(b) *us belā mā* occasionally used.

(c) *ab* used ; also *is bela ma*.

(d) *kab?* also used.

(e) *kasari* also used.

(f) *jasari* also used.

It will be noted that the near demonstratives are more or less commenced with an *i* vowel; the remote with a *u*. The interrogative with *k*; the relative with *j* and the correlative with *t*.

Other adverbs and forms such as "whatever," etc., see Vocabularies. In a sentence the adverb precedes the word it modifies as closely as possible.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.

The verb is very regular with a few exceptions, of which the most common is Jānu, to go.

The postposition *le* (ले) is used as a sign of the agent just as the Urdu *ne* is used; the verb, though, always agrees with the nominative.

The root of a verb is formed by dropping the Infinitive termination, *nu*: Garnu, to do; root, gar.

CONJUGATION OF A TRANSITIVE ACTIVE VERB (positive).

I.—Verbs with root ending in a consonant.

Garnu, to do. Root, gar.

(a) PRESENT INDICATIVE. I am doing; I do.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. M garchhu | 1. Hami garchhaun |
| 2. T garchhas | 2. Timi garchhau |
| 3. U garchha | 3. Uni garchhan |

This is the most common form, but it is really a contraction of two forms with slightly different meanings. The common form is therefore used with both meanings. The full forms are:—

(1) M garne chhu—I am a man who does, I am a doer, I do.

(2) M gardai chhu—I am doing (at the present moment), I do.

Another form of (2) is—M garna lagya ko chhu, etc. This is frequently used.

(b) IMPERFECT INDICATIVE. I was doing.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. M gardā thyan | 1. Hami gardā thyaun |
| 2. T „ this | 2. Timi „ thyan |
| 3. U „ thyo | 3. Uni „ thya |

This tense is occasionally abbreviated to—M garthyan, etc.

Another form, as in the Present Tense, is:—M garnā lagya ko thyan, etc.

(c) PAST INDICATIVE. I did.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Maile garyan | 1. Hamile garyaun |
| 2. Taile garis | 2. Timile garyau |
| 3. Ule garyo | 3. Unile garya |

(d) PRESENT PERFECT INDICATIVE. I have done.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Maile garyā ko chhu | 1. Hamile garyā kā chhaun |
| 2. Taile „ „ chhas | 2. Timile „ „ chhau |
| 3. Ule „ „ chha | 3. Unile „ „ chhan |

Another form of this tense, with the sense—I have finished doing—is Maile gari sakya or Maile gari halya. See Compleitive verbs, page 16.

(e) PAST PERFECT INDICATIVE. I had done.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Maile garyā ko thyan | 1. Hamile garyā ka thyaun |
| 2. Taile „ „ this | 2. Timile „ „ thyan |
| 3. Ule „ „ thyo | 3. Unile „ „ thyan |

This is often contracted into—Maile gari thyan, etc.

Another form (I had finished doing) is Maile gari saki (or hali) thyan, etc. See Compleitive verbs, page 16.

(f) FUTURE. I will do.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. M garunlā (or garlā) | 1. Hami garaunla |
| 2. T garlas | 2. Timi garaulā (or garlau) |
| 3. U garlā | 3. Uni garnan (or garlan) |

The present tense, M garchhu, etc., is often used loosely for the future.

(g) FUTURE PERFECT. I will have done.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Maile garyā ko hunla | 1. Hamile garyā ko hunla |
| 2. Tainle garyā ko holas | 2. Timile garyā ko haula |
| 3. Ule garyā ko holā | 3. Unile garyā ko hunan |

Haru can be added in the plural. The “ko” is often left out.

(h) IMPERATIVE MOOD. Let me do.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. M garun | 1. Hami garun |
| 2. T gar | 2. Timi gar |
| 3. U garos | 3. Unī garun |

The 2nd person singular is the ordinary imperative :—"gar," "do!"

(i) AORIST. I may do.

This is exactly the same as the Imperative above.

(j) CONDITIONAL MOOD. I should (would) have done.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Maile garne thyan | 1. Hamile garne thiyun |
| 2. Tainle garne this | 2. Timile garne thyan |
| 3. Ule garne thyo | 3. Unile garne thya |

This is also used in the sense—Ought to have done.

(k) SUBJUNCTIVE. If I do, etc.

As these tenses are the same as the Indicative with "bhane" or "bhane dekhi" suffixed, they are not given.

(l) HONORIFIC.

Past.—Formed by the present Infinitive with "bhāyo": "garnu bhāyo."

There is no change.

Imperative.—Add "hawās" to the present Infinitive :—"garnu hawās," "please do." This is sometimes contracted to "garnous."

These are the tenses taken by the pronouns "āphu" and "tapāin" (page 7).

(m) INFINITIVE MOOD. To do, etc.

Present.—Garnu, to do. This is used as an Imperative too sometimes. Perhaps a contraction for garnu hawās.

Other tenses are formed by using the participle of the tense with the Infinitive "hunnu," to be.

(n) PARTICIPLES.

Present.—Gardā, gardakheri meaning doing, while doing, etc.

Past.—Gārā ko. Done. This is practically an adjective.

Past Conjunctive.—Gāera; garikana. Having done.

II.—*Verb with root ending in a vowel,*

Pathauna, to send ; root, pathau.

The following tenses only are differently formed, the auxiliary and other tenses being formed as for “garnu,” using of course the participles etc. of “pathaunu.”

(a) PRESENT INDICATIVE. I am sending.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. M pathaunchhu | 1. Hami pathaunchhaun |
| 2. T pathaunchhas | 2. Timi pathaunchhan |
| 3. U pathaunchha | 3. Uni pathaunchhan |

(c) PAST INDICATIVE. I sent.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Maile pathāyan | 1. Hamile pathāyaun |
| 2. Taile pathāyis | 2. Timile pathāyau |
| 3. Ule pathāyo | 3. Unile pathāyan |

(f) FUTURE. I will send.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. M pathāla | 1. Hami pathaunla |
| 2. T pathālas | 2. Timi pathaula |
| 3. U pathāla | 3. Uni pathaulan |

(n) PARTICIPLES.

Present.—Pathaundā, pathaundā kheri, while sending.

Past.—Pathāyā ko, sent (adjectival).

Past Conjunctive.—Pathāyera, pathāikana, having sent.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB. Hunnu, to be.

The pronouns which are the same as for garnu are omitted.
Pos. means positive and Neg. negative.

(a) PRESENT INDICATIVE. I am, etc.

Pos.: Chhu, chhas, chha, chhaun, chhan, chhan.

Neg.: Chhaina, chhainas, chhaina, chhainau, chhainau, chhainau.

Alternative Form :—

Pos. : Hun, hos, ho, haun, hau, hun.

Neg. : Hoina, hoinas, hoina, hoinaun, hoinau, ho inan.

(b) PAST INDICATIVE. I was.

Pos. : Thyan, this, thye, thyaun, thyan, thya.

Neg. : Thyina, thyinas, thyina, thyinaun, thyinau, thyinan.

Alternative Form :—

Pos. : Bhāyan, bhāis, bhāyo, bhāyaun, bhāyau, bhāya.

Neg. : Bhāina, bhāinas, bhāina, bhainaun, bhainau, bhainan.

(c) PRESENT PERFECT. I have been.

Pos. : Bhāyāko chhu, bhāyākochhas, bhāyākochha, bhāyāka-chhaun, bhāyākachhau, etc.

Neg. : Bhāyāko chhaina, chhainas, etc.

(d) PAST PERFECT. I had been.

Pos. : Bhāyāko thyan, bhāyāko this, bhāyāko thyo, bhāyāka-thyaun, etc.

Neg. : Bhāyāko thyina, bhāyāko thyinas, etc.

The bhāyāko is sometimes contracted to bhaye.

(e) FUTURE. I will be.

Pos. : Hunla, holas, hola, hounla, hounla, hunan.

Neg. : Howaina, howainas, howaina, howainaun, howinau, howainan.

The present is sometimes used loosely for this tense.

(f) FUTURE PERFECT. I will have been.

Pos. : Bhāyāko hunla, bhāyāko holas, bhāyāko hola, bhāyāka-hounla, etc.

Neg. : Bhāyāko howaina, bhāyāko howainas, etc.

(g) IMPERATIVE MOOD. Let me be, etc.

Pos. : Houn, ho, hawas, houn, hawa, hun.

Neg. : Na houn, na ho, na hawas, etc.

(h) AORIST. I may be.

Same as imperative.

(i) CONDITIONAL MOOD. I would (should) have been.

Pos.: Hunne thyan, hunne this, etc.

Neg.: Hunne thyina, hunne thyinas, etc.

(j) SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD. If I am, etc.

This is the same as the Indicative with "bhane" or "bhane dekhi" "if" added.

(k) INFINITIVE MOOD. To be, etc.

Present.—Pos.: Hunnu, to be. Neg.: Na hunnu, not to be.

Other tenses formed by using the participle of the tense with Hunnu.

(l) PARTICIPLES.

Present.—Hundo, hundakheri, hundai (emphatic) meaning being, while being, etc.

The Neg. of hundai is hundaina. For the others prefix "na."

Past.—Bhāyeko, been. Neg. na bhāyeko.

Past Conjunctive.—Bhāyera, having been. Neg. na bhāyera.

NEGATIVE VERBS.

In all tenses of all verbs, which are formed with the auxiliary verb, the negative of the auxiliary verb is used, e.g. :—

Imperfect Indicative. Pos. M garda thyan; Neg. M garda thyina, etc.

The other tenses are as below, and are in two forms, one for verbs whose root ends in a consonant, the other for those whose root ends in a vowel.

The pronouns are omitted.

Verbs whose root ends in a consonant, e.g. Garnu, to do.	Verbs whose root ends in a vowel, e.g. Pathānuu, to send.
Root, gar.	Root, pathān.

TENSE : (a) PRESENT INDICATIVE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Gardena	1. Gardenaun	1. Pathāunna	1. Pathāunaun
2. Gardenas	2. Gardenau	2. Pathāunas	2. Pathāunaun
3. Gardena	3. Gardenan	3. Pathāuna	3. Pathāunan

(c) PAST INDICATIVE.

1. Garinna	1. Garyunna	1. Pathāyena	1. Pathāyenaun
2. Garinas	2. Garyauna	2. Pathāyenas	2. Pathāyenaun
3. Garina	3. Garinan	3. Pathāyena	3. Pathayenan

(f) FUTURE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Garne bhaina	1. Pathaune bhaina
2. „ bhainas	2. „ bhainas
3. „ bhaina	3. „ bhaina
1. Garna bhainaun	1. Pathauna bhainaun
2. „ bhainan	2. „ bhainan
3. „ bhainan	3. „ bhainan

The Negative Present Indicative is also used loosely.

IMPERATIVE, INFINITIVE, AORIST. PARTICIPLES.

Both verbs prefix “na” “not” before the verb.

E.g. Imperative. Na garun, na gar, na garos, etc.

Na gar means “don’t do.” The honorific imperative also takes “na.”

PASSIVE VOICE.

The verb “jānu” to go is used as in Urdu.

I was being placed—M rākhi goyo ko thyan, etc.

CAUSAL VERBS.

These are formed (1) by adding “āu” to the root :

uthnu, to rise ; uthāunu, to raise. Boknu, to carry ; bokāunu, to cause to carry.

(2) by lengthening the root vowel :
 mārnu, to die ; mārnu, to kill ; nikalnu, to come out ; nikālnu,
 to take out.

(3) by the verb pathāunu, to send :
 " Make him keep step." Tis lāi kadam rākhne pathāu.

COMPLETIVES.

These are formed with the verb saknu. Sometimes hālnu is used :—

To have finished doing, gari saknu or gari hālnu.

INCEPTIVES.

These are formed with either lagnu (as a rule) or thālnu.

To begin to do—garnu lagnu or garnu thalnu (the latter chiefly used when restarting a work after an interval.

POTENTIAL.

These are formed with the verb saknu, to be able : garnu saknu, to be able to do.

PERMISSIVE.

These are formed with the verb dinu, to give : garnu (or garne) dinu, to let do.

FREQUENTATIVE.

These are formed with garnu : gardai garnu, to be in the habit of doing.

DESIDERATIVES.

Formed with māngnu, to want : garne māngnu, to want to do.

CONTINUATIVES.

Formed with rahnu, to remain : gardai rahnu, to continue doing.

(b) MAGARKURA GRAMMAR.

This language is really colloquial, and there is hardly any strict grammar. Many of the words defy spelling.

DECLENSION OF THE NOUN. Mija, a son.

Singular.

Nom.	...	Mijā, a son
Voc.	...	E! Mijā, O! son
Acc.	...	Mije ki (mijāki or mijā), son
Gen.	...	Mijā-o (mijā ki), of son
Dat.	...	Mijā ke (mijā kenang), to son
Ag.	...	Mijā-e (mijāi), by son
Loc.	...	Mijā-ang, at son
Ab.	...	Mijā-ing, from son

Plural.—No change. If very necessary to show the number, the Khaskura word “haru” may be suffixed, or the Magar adjective “pata” “all” used:—

Mijāharu, sons; pata mijā, all sons, all the sons.

Other postpositions may be used, e.g. “Mijā khata” “(in company) with a son.”

Article.—None. If the sense requires one, “kāt,” one; “sui,” some; “issa,” this; “hossa,” that; may be used.

Feminine.—No special form.

THE ADJECTIVE AND NUMERALS.

Adjectives precede the word they qualify. They do not change. A characteristic termination for an adjective is “chu” or che; white, bochu; heavy (not light), lischu; good, sieche. This is usually dropped with the form “mole” of the auxiliary verb (q.v.). “This is heavy” may either be—“issa lischu le” or “issa lismole.”

Comparison.—This is formed by the word “denang,” than. The adjective does not change at all.

Comparative.—Simply denang used : “This man is better than that”—“Issa bhurmi hossa denang siamole.”

Superlative.—“pata denang” (“than all”) used : “This man is best”—“Issa bhurmi pata denang siamole.”

NUMERALS.

(1) CARDINAL.

Except for the first five these are exactly the same as Khaskura (q.v.). The first five are : one, kāt ; two, nis ; three, sum ; four, buli ; five, banga.

They precede the word they qualify.

(2) ORDINALS. Same as Khaskura.

(3) COLLECTIVE. No separate form. Cardinal used.

(4) and (5) MULTIPLICATIVE AND FRACTIONS. Khaskura used.

(6) DISTRIBUTIVE.

One at a time—Kāt kāt zātniking ; seven at a time—sāt sāt zātniking.

(7) ADVERBIAL.

Once, kāt phera ; twice, ni phera ; seven times, sāt phera.

These can also mean “first time,” etc., loosely ; pahilo phera, etc., also used.

PRONOUNS.

(1) PERSONAL.

Singular.

	1st Person.	2nd Person.	3rd Person.
Nom. ...	gnā	nang	hos, hosya
Acc. ...	gnā ki (or gnā)	nang, nang ki	„ „
Gen. ...	gno	naugo, ngo	hoche
Dat. ...	gnā ki, gnā	nang ki	hoski
Agent ...	gnē	nge	hose

Plural.

	1st Person.	2nd Person.	3rd Person.
Nom. ...	kānko	nāku	hosa, hosruk
Acc. ...	kānko	nāku, nāku ki	„ „
Gen. ...	kāuung	nākung	hoskung, hosruking
Dat. ...	kanke	naku-e	hosruke
Agent ...	kāne	nākoi	hose, hosrūke

(2) POSSESSIVE.

The genitives of the personal pronouns are used.

(3) DEMONSTRATIVE.

“This” is “issa,” “that” is “hossa.” These do not change.

(4) RELATIVE.

There is no relative “who.” “The man who goes will return” (Khaskura: jo manchihā jālā, pharki ālā) is paraphrased in Magar to; This man will go (and) will return—Issa bhurmi ānunge āleise.

Similarly for the relative “what,” the ordinary interrogative form “hi” is used: “What you say, is true”—“Hi nāku dele, sāncho le.”

(5) INTERROGATIVE. Who?

One form of this is “su” indeclinable. The other form is:—

Nom.: kos; Acc. and Dat.: koski (or kos); Agent: kose;

Genitive: kuche. Plural the same: Who are these?—

“Issa kos ale” or “Issā su ale?”

What? *Interrogative.*

This is “hi?” and is indeclinable.

(6) INDEFINITE.

Someone is “sui,” indeclinable. No one is “sui” with the verb in the negative. Something is “kira” or “sura.” Nothing is the same with the verb in the Negative. Another, the other is “phoko,” which is an adjective.

(7) HONORIFIC.

If required Khaskura form used. "Nāku" is usually good enough.

(8) REFLEXIVE.

This is not often used ; if extra emphasis is required the following may be used :—

(1) Mino. means "own," and corresponds to the Khas., "āphnu."

(2) "I myself did"—"Gnā milikāt zātā" (lit., I alone did).

ADVERBS. See Vocabulary for a special word.

FORMATIONS.

	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Direction.</i>	<i>Manner.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>
ear	chāhan,	ilang	ilak	incho	irik
Demon- strative	inang now	here	hither	like this	as much as this
Remote	tab	holang	holak	horancho	hotua
Demon- strative	then	there	thither	like that	as much as that
Interro- gative	sien? when?	kulang? where?	kulak? whither?	kuncho? how?	kurik? how many, much?
Relative	jab when	jahān where	jata whither	jasto as	jati as much

Correlative—same as remote form.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.

Verbs are very regular. They do not alter at all for person or number which are determined by the pronoun or context. In the vocabulary the root of the verbs is given.

(1) AN ORDINARY VERB.

To do. Root, zāt.

Present tense.—Add "le" or "mole" to root :—

I am doing—"Gnā zātle" or "gna zātmole."

Past tense.—Add "a" or "moliā" to root :—

I did—"Gnā zātā" or "gnā zātmoliā."

Future tense.—Add “e” to root, and prefix “a” :—

You will do—“Nāku āzāte.”

Imperative.—Add “o” to root. Roots ending in “a” change the “a” to “o” :—

Do !—“zāto.” Sometimes shorter : “zāta.” Give ! (root, “yā”) —“yo !”

Honorific Imperative.—Add “ni” to root :—

Please do—“zātni.”

Infinitive or verb noun.—Add “ki” to root :—

“To do” or “the deed,” “zātki.” This form is used in the compound verbs.

“You began to do”—“Naku zātki lesa.”

PARTICIPLES.

Present.—Add “nang” to root :—

“While doing”—“zātnang.”

Relative.—Add “chiu” to root :—

(the) doing (man)—“zatchiu”; the running man—“kher-chiu bhurmi.”

Past.—Add “niking” to root :—

“Having done”—“zātniking.”

(2) AUXILIARY VERB. To be.

Root, chhan.

Other form.

Present tense.—“le” or “mole” sometimes “ale” :—

“chhanle”
“naku chhanle”

You are—“Nāku le” or “nāku mole.”

Past tense.—“lia” or “molialia” :—

“chhana”¹

You were—“nāku lia” or “nāku molialia.”

“naku channa”

Future tense.—“ale” :—

“achhane”

You will be—“nāku ale.”

“naku achhane”

¹ This form is used when “bhayo” is used in Khas. If “thio” is used in Khas. the Magar is “lia” or “molialia.”

Imperative.—"chhana"—Be!

Infinitive or verb noun, used as above:—

"chhanki."

Participles.—As above:—

"chhannang," "chhauchiu" and "chhanniking."

NEGATIVE.

The negative "mā" (not) is used before verb in all tenses except the imperative:—

I am not doing—"gnā mā zātḷe." This is not—"Issa māle."

You did not begin to do—"nāku zātḷi mā lesa."

Imperative.—In this tense "nā" is used instead of "mā":—

Do!—"zāto." Don't do—"nā zāto." Please don't do—"nā zātṇi."

CAUSAL VERBS.

These are usually formed by adding "ak" to the root. If the root ends in a vowel a suitable consonant is often inserted:—

To learn, root "pāh"; to teach, root "pahāk"; to wake, rise, root "so"; to awake, rouse, root "sotak."

COMPLETIVES.

These are formed with the verb "biat," to finish:—

"Have you finished doing?"—"Nāku zātḷi biata?" "You have not finished cooking"—"Nāku pinki mā biata."

INCEPTIVES.

These are formed with the verb "les," to begin, which corresponds to the Khaskura "lagnu." This verb must not be confused with "Leis" which means to return, and which has a slightly longer vowel sound.

"I began to go"—"Gnā nungki lesā."

POTENTIAL.

These are formed with the verb "heg," to be able:—

"I can do"—"Gnā zatḷḷhegle." "He could not do"—
Hossa zātḷi mā hegā."

PERMISSIVES.

These are formed as in Khaskura by the verb "ya," to give :—
 "Please let him go"—"Hossa lāi nungki yāni."

DESIDERATIVES.

These are formed with the verb "pa"—Gni which means to demand is also used but not so good :—

"I want to eat"—"Gnā jeki pāle (gnile)."

CONTINUATIVES.

These are formed like Khaskura with the verb "mu," to sit :—

"I kept on eating" (continued to eat)—"Gnā jeki mua."

(c) GURUNGKURA GRAMMAR.

This language is essentially a colloquial one, and there is practically no grammar at all. In Magarkura many of the words defy spelling, in Gurungkura they nearly all do.

DECLENSION OF THE NOUN. Kolo, a son.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	... Kolo, son	Kolme, sons
Voc.	... E! Kolo, O! son	E! Kolme, O! sons
Acc.	... Kolo lāi, son	Kolme lāi, sons
Gen.	... Kole (kole-e), son's	Kolme-e, sons'
Dat.	... Kolo lāi, to son	Kolme lāi, to sons

Plural.—If required “me” can be added as above. It need not be used. Most words do not contract in the plural as “kolo” does:—

“mhi,” man; “mhime,” men.

Other prepositions may be used, e.g. “Kolo-ni” “(in company) with a son.”

Article.—None. If the sense requires one, “ghri,” one.

Feminine.—No special form.

THE ADJECTIVE AND THE NUMERALS.

Adjectives, as a rule, come after the word they qualify. They occasionally precede it, more especially in the genitive case. A characteristic termination for adjectives is “ba”: “chiaba,” good; this however is often dropped in a sentence: It is good—“Chiaba mo” or “chiammo.” Adjectives do not alter.

Comparison.—This is formed as in Khas. by the Khaskura word “bhandā”—“than.”

Comparative.—Simply “bhandā” used: “This man is better than that”—“Chu mhi cha bhandā chiām mo.”

Superlative.—Use “tāye bhandā,” “than all”: “This man is best”—“Chu mhi taye bhandā chiām mo.”

NUMERALS.

(1) CARDINAL.

These come after the word they qualify, like adjectives. They do not change.

The first ten are: 1, ghri; 2, gui; 3, som; 4, pli; 5, gnā; 6, tu; 7, nī; 8, pre; 9, ku; 10, chu. Above this the Khaskura words are used, except for multiples of ten: 20, gnichu; 30, somchu (or sonju); 40, plichu; 70, nichu, etc.

There is another form of these first 10 numerals and that is by adding "ola" or "la" to the short form: 2, *gni* or *gniola*; 3, *som* or *somla*, etc.

ORDINALS, COLLECTIVE, FRACTIONS, MULTIPLICATIVE, DISTRIBUTIVE.

These are all the same as in Khaskura, which see.

(7) ADVERBIAL.

Once, ghri ple; twice, gni ple; etc. These also mean first time, second time, etc.

PRONOUNS.

(1) PERSONAL.

Singular.

	1st Person.	2nd Person.	3rd Person.
Nom.	... gnā	ki	chu, cha
Acc.	... gnā lāi	ki lāi	" "
Gen.	... gny	kei	cheyi
Dat.	... gnā lāi	ki lai	chulai
Agent	... gnei	kei	cheie

The nom. can apparently be loosely used for any case.

Plural.

Nom.	... gni	ki	kiama or chama
Acc.	... gni lāi	ki lai	" or "
Gen.	... gnīla	kei	kiema or chame
Dat.	... gnīlai	keilai	kiama or chame lai
Agent	... gnie	kei	kiame or chame

(2) POSSESSIVE.

The genitive of the Personal pronouns are used.

(3) DEMONSTRATIVE.

"This" is "chu," "that" is "cha." Indeclinable, and usually precede their word.

(4) RELATIVE.

. There is no relative "who." "The man who goes, will return" (Khaskura: jo manchha jala, pharki ala) is paraphrased in Gurung to: "This man will go (and) will return": "Chu mhi yale yekale."

Similarly for the relative "what," the interrogative form "to" is used:—

What you say is true—To ki bimo, sāncho mo.

(5) INTERROGATIVE. Who?

This is "kāb."

What? *Interrogative.*

This is "to" and is indeclinable.

(6) INDEFINITE.

Someone or something is "kāwa."

No one or nothing is "kāwa" with the verb in the negative.

Another, the other is same as in Khaskura.

(7) HONORIFIC.

If required the Khaskura forms are used.

(8) REFLEXIVE.

Not often used except when a great emphasis is required.

"I did (it) myself"—"Gnā ghri le" (lit. I one did).

ADVERBS.

Formation only given ; for any word see Vocabularies.

	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Direction.</i>	<i>Manner.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>
Near	token	chura	chui	chaima	chage
Demon- strative	now	here	hither	like this	as much as this
Remote	tab	kir	keyai	chipa	uti
Demon- strative	then	there	thither	like that	as much as that
Interro- gative	kaiyan? when?	kana? where?	kana? whither?	kagle? how?	kaida? kati? how much, many?

Relative—same as in Khaskura.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.

Verbs do not alter at all for person or number, which are determined by the pronoun or context. In the vocabulary the root of the verb is given.

(1) AN ORDINARY VERB.

To say. Root “bi.”

Present Tense.—Add “mo” to root:—

I am saying—“Gnā bimo.”

Past Tense.—Add “i” to root. Roots in “i” don’t change. Roots in “a” may be regular as “hi” or contract to “e,” if the “a” is short:—

I said—“Gnā bi.” You did—“Ki le” (root “la”).

Future Tense.—Add “lai” or “sio” to root:—

You will say—“Ki bilai” or “Ki bisio.”

Imperative.—Add “d” to root:—

“Say!”—“Bid!” There is no Honorific form.

Infinitive or Verb Noun.—Add “l” to root:—

“Gnā bil kai”—“I finished saying.”

Participles. Present.—Add “mai” to root: “While saying.”—
“Bimai.”

Relative.—Add “ Bai ” to root:—

“The running man”—“ Bhagdibai mhi ” (root bhagdi).

Past.—Add “ moro ” to root: “ Having said ”—
“ Bimoro.”

(2) AUXILIARY VERB. To be.

Positive.

Negative.

Present Tense.—“ mo ”; “ you are ”—“ ki mo.” “ are.”

Past Tense.—“ mule ”; “ you were ”—“ ki mula.” “ arelo.”

Future.—“ tolai ”; “ You will be ”—“ ki tolo.”

Participles.—As above: “ mai, being.”

“ moro, been.”

NEGATIVES.

For the negative of the Auxiliary Verb see above. In all tenses of an ordinary verb, the negative sign “ ā ” is used before the verb:—

“ I am going ”—“ Gnā yāmi.” “ I am not going ”—“ Gnā ā yāmo.”

The past tense often shortens the vowel: “ Did ”—“ le.” “ Did not ”—“ a la.”

In conversation when asking a question, the “ ki ” between the positive and negative is often omitted:—

“ Have you married or not ? ”—“ Ki biah le ā la.”

COMPLETIVES.

These are formed with the verb “ kā ” (corresponds to the Khas. saknu).

“ Have you finished work or not ? ”—“ Ki ke kâi ā kā.”

POTENTIALS.

These are formed with the verb “ kā,” “ to be able.”

“ Can you sing or not ? ”—“ Ki kwi pril kām ā kām.”

PERMISSIVES.

These are formed with the verb “ pi,” to give.

“ Let him go ”—“ Cha lāi yāl pid.”

GURUNG BURGA.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Khas.</i>	<i>Burga- kura.</i>	<i>Gurung- kura.</i>	<i>Years.</i> (Start 15th April).			
Mouse	Musa	Chulo	Namu	1876	1888	1900	1912
Cow	Gai	Lonlu	Mhe	1877	1889	1901	1913
Tiger	Bāgh	Tolo	Chien	1878	1890	1902	1914
Cat	Birālu	Hilo	Nawa	1879	1891	1903	1915
Eagle	Garud	Maleru	Jure	1880	1892	1904	1916
Snake	Nāg	Saleri	Pokri	1881	1893	1905	1917
Horse	Ghorā	Talo	Ghorā	1882	1894	1906	1918
Sheep	Bherā	Lulo	Kui	1883	1895	1907	1919
Monkey	Bandar	Pralo	Yogā or timu	1884	1896	1908	1920
Bird	Chara	Chalo	Name	1885	1897	1909	1921
Dog	Kukur	Khilo	Nagu	1886	1898	1910	1922
Deer	Mirga	Pho	Pho	1887	1899	1911	1923

These Burga years start on 15th April of the corresponding English year. Nearly all Gurungs know which Burga they were born in, even if they don't know their age. The age can be then worked out. For instance, if in 1916 a young recruit says he is Kukur Burga, he would have been born in 1898, making him 18; the other years of the Kukur Burga being 1886 and 1910, which would make him far too old or too young.

CHAPTER II.

VOCABULARIES.

(a) ENGLISH-GURKHALI VOCABULARY.

Where no Magar or Gurung word is given the Khas word should be used in Magar or Gurungkura, using however the proper verb terminations. In such cases the root of the Magar verb is usually formed by adding "di" to the Khas verb root, the Gurung root by adding "i."

In Khaskura the infinitive of the Verb is given, but in Magar and Gurung the root is given. For formations of other tenses see the Grammar.

The Gurkhali-English Vocabulary which follows this often contains a fuller explanation of a word than is possible when translating from English.

"g" at the end of a verb means garnu, e.g. shwang g. = shwang garnu (M. shwang zat. G. shwang la); (t) = transitive; (i) intransive.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
A	yotā योटा	kāt	ghri
Access	pilo (f) पिलो	juma	ru
Above ¹	māthi, ūnbho माथी, ऊँभो	dhênām	kwera
Abrazed	chitriako चौथरको	rusa	toi
Absent	gairhazir, gail गैरहाजिर, गैल		
Abuse ²	gāli गाली	dia	cha (verb)
Accident ³	achānchak अचानक		
Accord ⁴	ichchha इच्छा		
Account	hisāb हिसाब		

¹ Mathi is best word. Over and above (i.e. in excess) is ubryako.

² "He swore" is ordinarily "U le gali dio."

³ "He did it by accident" is "U le na janera gario" (he did it, not knowing about it). An accident in the street, etc.; no word used, the particular nature of the accident would have to be specified.

⁴ "He did it of his own accord"—"U le aphnu ichcha le gario."

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Accoutrements	tostān, asbāb तोस्तान, असबाब		
Accusation	dosh दोष		
Ache, to	dukhnu दुखनु	big	nā
Ace	ekkā एका		
Acid	khatto खट्टो	bir	kiu
Acorn	bānj ko gerho बाँज को गेड़ो		
Acquaintance	chinā jāni चीना जानी	chinesa barmi	gnoshe mhi
Across	pāri पारी	pārūk	kianja
Act, to ¹	shwāng g. चाँग गः	utengia z.	utengia l.
Add, to	jornu जोडनु	jordi	
Address, an	patā पता		
Adhere, to	tāsnn टासनु	lāk	ngaya
Adornment	gahanā गहना		
Advice	ārthi, sallāh अर्थी, सल्लाहा		
Adze	bānsula बागसुला		
Afraid, to be	darnu डरनु	biri	gni
	jhasang hunnu जहासंग हुनु	gān	loy
After	pachhi पछी	nūnlak	li
Afternoon ²	sānjh साँझ	nabélak chum	gnesa
Again	pheri फेरौ		
Age	umar उमर		
Agreed	rāji राजी	mān	saiñ
Ague	jaro जरो		

¹ i.e. to play the fool.

² TIME. For months see footnote 5 of p. 33.

MISCELLANEOUS. To-day—Aja (M. chining; G. tinya). To-morrow—Bholi (M. pihin; G. puna). Day after to-morrow—Parsi (M. aprin; G. nogni). Next two days Naparsi and kani parsi respectively.

Yesterday—hiju (M. tisini; G. telu). Day before that—asti (M. kaiakin; G. wingi).

Days ago—jhan asti; years ago—uile uile.

This year—Aja ko sal (M. chilez; G. tidi). Last year—pur ko sal (M. milez; G. tiambesal). Year before that—Pral ko sal (M. kalez; G. nodi sal).

Next year—Agun sal (M. Nāmlez; G. Koringba sal).

Dawn—njialo. Sunrise—Surajuday. Sunset—Snrajast.

Last-night—Ajko rat; To-night—bholi rat.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Aim, to	tāknu ताकनु	tākdi	cha
Air (wind)	bātās बत्तास	nāmshu	namru
Alert	chanākho चनाखो		
Alike	eknāse एकनासे		
Alligator	guhi, sus गुहि, सुस		
Alive	jiundai जिजंदै		soke
All	sabai सबै	páttá	tai
Almond	badām बदाम		
Alms	dān दान		
Aloe	rāmbāns रामबांस		
Alone	êkelai एकलै	milikāt	ghri
Along ¹	see footnote 1		
Aloud	chārko चारको		
Alphabet	kakhara कखरा		
Already	paile पैले		noso
Also	pani पनि		
Alter (t)	badalanu बदलनु		
(i)	ārko hunnu अरको ऊनु		
Always	sādhai सधै		
Ambush	lukne thaun लुकने ठाउँ	kopile tu	lobe loh
Amidst	mājh mā माझ मा		
Amuse, to	ramāunu रमाउनु	marāng	toya
Ancestor	jiju bāje (great-grandfather, grandfather) जिजुबाजे		

TIME. I have no time (Leisure)—m lai kehi phursat chhena.
What is the time?—Kati baje chha? or kati pajio?
At such a time, don't cough.—Testo bela ma, na khans.
How many times did he go?—U kati palta goyo?

YEAR. Sāl or Sāu mean year in the sense of "which year."
Bārās means the length of time of a year.

NEPALESE ERAS :—

Nepal Sambat 1 is A.D. 880. Our 1910 is therefore N.S. 1030.
Vikram Sambat 1 is B.C. 57. Our 1910 „ „ Vik. S. 1967.
Saka 1 is A.D. 78. Our 1910 „ „ Saka 1832.

¹ "Come along with me"—"Mero sangma au."

"He went along the road"—"U bato bato goyo."

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
And	afu, ra रा, ए	ra	
Anger ¹	ris रीस	jamso	ris
Angle	kunā कुना		
Animal	jantu, pashu जन्तु, पशु		
Ankle	goli gānthā मोली गांठा		
Annoy, to	khijānu खिजानु	kuw	gni
Anoint ²	ghasnu घसनु	mol	pho
Another ³	ārko आरको	phoko	kiangu
Answer, an	utārā उतरा		
„ back, to	mukh jornu मुख जोर्नु		
Ant	kamilo कमिलो	māhar	nabro
„ , white	dhumirā धमीरा		
Antelope	ming मिंगे		pho, tonsi
Anxiety	shok, surtā शोक, सुरता		
Any	koi कोई	sui	khābe
Ape, au	dheruwā देरुवा		
Apology ⁴	māph माफ		
Appearance (of a person)	rup रूप		
Apple	sew सेव		
Appoint	khatāunu खटाउनु	khatdi	kate
Approach	pugnu lāgnu पुगनु लगनु	tākke lès	phe
Apricot	khumāni खुमानौ		
April ⁵	baisākh बैसाख		

¹ This is the noun. To get angry is Rishaunu (M. jamso kew ; G. ris tai).

² The slave-making ceremony by anointing with oil is Telia Chakur.

³ Bring another (different) man—nola (arko) manchha lau ;

Bring another (one more) „ —yota aru manchha lau ;

It belongs to another—arko ko ho ;

They hit one another—uni haru āpāstma hanna han bhayo.

⁴ “Please excuse me”—“in lai maph garnu hawas.”

⁵ MONTHS. These start on the 15th of the English months. The Khas-kura of a month in the vocabulary therefore means the 15th of that month to the 15th of the next, e.g. April—Baisakh. ⁵ Baisakh is 15th April to 15th May.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Archer ¹	dhanudhāri धनुधारौ guleli khelne गुलेली खेलने	koreli geschiu	tale kleom mhi
Arise	uthnu उठनु	so	re
Arm, fore	hāth हाथ	hūt	yo
„ upper	pākhurā पाखुरा		
Armourer	kāmi कामी		
Armpit	kākhi काँची		gneongle
Army	laskar लसकर		
Around	chārtira चारतीर		
Arouse	utliāunu उठाउनु	sotāk	tā
Arrange	sajāunu सजाउनु	sajādi	
Arrive	pugnu पुगनु	tāk	phe
Arrow ¹	kār कार matengrā मटेग्रा	surr khurli	me uli
As	jasto, jhai जस्तो, भै	dinche	beo
As many as	iti यती	irik	chaki
Ascend	charnu चढनु ukalnu उकलनु	kāl	kre
Ascent	ukālo उकालो		
Ashes	kharāni खरानी	barap	nebro
Ashamed	laz lāgiāko लाज लाग्याको „ manniako „ मान्नीयाको	kora lesa „ heoa „	pië „
Ask	sodhnu सोधनु	gin	nui
(demand)	māngnu माँगनु	nīm	ri
Ass ²	gadāh गदाह		
Assault	jhaptanu जप्तनु		
Assemble (i)	thuprinu थुपरिनु		
(t)	thupriāunu थुपरिआउनु		
Assistance ³	gohār गोहार		
Astride	ghunrā dāsera घुङ्गा दासेरा	gunra tos- niking	chikra turemoro

¹ Dhanu is a bow that throws an arrow kar; guleli is a small bow for projecting earthen balls (matengrā) or small stones, etc.

² The word of rebuke—"You ass" is "jainrya" or "murkha."

³ Gohar is also "Call for help" and also for shelter.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Astronomer	jōtishi जोतिशी		
At	mā मा		
Attack	dhāwā धावा		
„, to	chhopnu च्छपनु	gu	kā
Attempt	mihnit ग. मिहनिन गः		
Auction	lilām लिखाम		
August ¹	bhādao भादौ		
Aunt ²	jethi āmā or phupu जेठी आमा फुपु	mizar mai mate, āmate phāne	
	kānchhi āmā कांछी आमा ²	kānchhi mai	āmchu

¹ See footnote 5, p. 33.

2 RELATIONS.	KHASKURA.	MAGAR.	GURUNG.
Aunt (paternal), elder than father.	Phupu		phāne
Aunt (paternal), younger than father.	Kānchhi āma	kānchhi mai	āmchu
Aunt (maternal), elder than mother.	Jethi āma	mizar mai	mate, āmate
Aunt (maternal), younger than mother.	Siāni āma		āmchu
Brother, elder	Dāju; dāi		āge
„, younger	bhāi	boy	
Brother's wife	bowāri		
Brother-in-law, elder (wife of ditto)	Jethān (Jethāni)	jethu	
Brother-in-law, younger	Sāla		shiombo
Brother's son	Bhatija	batja	
„, daughter	Bhatiji	hatji	
Cousin (from maternal uncle).	Sāla, sūli or solti (marriageable).		shiombo, gnolosyo.
Cousin (from other sources).	dāju, bhāi, didi, bhāini (not marriageable).		
Daughter	chhori	jā	chame
„, in-law	bowāri		
Granddaughter	natini		kweme
Grandfather	Bāje		
Grandmother	Bāje		
Grandson	Nāti		kwe
Great-grandfather	Jiju		
Father	Bābu	bua	aba

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Avenge	badalā linu बदला लिनु	badala'lā	
Awake (t)	jagāunu जगाउनु	ju	ti
(i)	jāgnu जानु		
Away	tārā टारा	los	rego
Awkward (clumsy)	lothro लोथरो		
Axe	bāncharo बानचरो	āruwa	tā
Axle	daudā दाउडा		
BABY	nāni नानी		kolo
Bachelor	kane कने		
Back	kando कण्डी	jang	ko
Bad	narāmro नरामरो	māsieche	achhab
Badge (dis- tinctive)	chino चिनो		
„ (of rank)	billā बिल्ला		
Bag	thailo थैलो	sāna	nedo

RELATIONS.	KHASKURA.	MAGAR.	GURUNG.
Father-in-law	Sasura	kuba	keñ
Mother	āma	mai	
„ in-law	Sāshu, māiju, māit	moma	angi, shiame
Sister, elder	didi	dai	nāni
„ „ husband of	Bina		agmo
Sister, younger	bbāini		
Sister-in-law	Sāli		
„ law's husband	Sārhu		
Sister's daughter	bhānji		
„ son	bhānich		
Son	chhoro	jā	cha mo
Son-in-law	Jawain		
„ law's son	bhānich		
Uncle (paternal) older than father.	Jetha bā		bāte
Uncle (paternal) younger than father.	Kānchha bā		bācheo
Uncle (maternal)	māma	kuba	
Father's sister's husband	phupaju	pusain	

Second marriage makes no difference, step-son is still chhoro.

“What relation is he to you?”

“U timi lai kya { bhanchha }
{ parohha } ?”

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Bait	chāro चारो		
Bake, to	seknu सेकनु	arim	rom
Balance	tulo, tarāju तुलो, तराजू	pāra	pāra
Balcony	pidi पीडि		pata
Bald	khuilo खुलो		
Bale	kumlo कुमलो	bucha	noi
Ball	gin गीन		
Balloon	gobāra गोबारा		
Bamboo	bāns बांस	hok	ri
Banana	kerā केरा	mocha	maja
Bandage	patti पट्टी		
Bank (river)	pākhā, chheo पाखा, छेव		
Banker	sāu साव		
Bar (rod)	ghārā घारा		
(wood bolt)	āglo आगलो		
(gate)	tagāro तगारो		
Barbed	kānre कांरे	ju	
Barber	nāi नाई		
Bare-headed	murilo मुडिलो		
Bark, to	bhuknu भुकनु	nu	chi
(tree)	hokrā होकरा		pi
Barren			
(woman)	bānji बांजी	tāri	tāra tari
(ground)	rukho रुखो		
Basement	bhuintalla भुईं तल्लो		
(floor)			
Basket ¹	doko, korkā डोको, कोरका	dhakar, korkā	peh, korka
	thunse, dālo ठुन्सी, दालो	thunse, giring	
	petaro पेटारो	birin	piring
Bat (bird)	chamerā चमेड़ा	giehin	pāpa
Batch	tolī डोलो		
Bathe, to	nohānu नोहानु	resh	kri

¹ Korka is a large basket, doko a small one. Thunse is one with no mouth. Petaro, a tapered one.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAK	GURUNG
Bathing	asnān अस्नान		
Be, to	hunnu ऊनु	chhan	
Beak	thund डंड	methar	thor
Beam (big)	dalin दलौन		
(small)	bolo बोली		
Bean	simi सिमी		
Bear	bhālu भालू		bhalu, tama
Beard	dāri दाढ़ी		
Beat, to ¹	hānnu, mārnu हाननु, मारनु hirkāunu हिरकाउनु	gnap sāt, li, sia dung, dāthuk	
Beautiful	rāmro रामरो	sieche	chhiaba
Beauty	rup रूप		
Because	kinaki किनकी	hikinungki tole	
Become	hunnu ऊनु	chhan	mo
Bed	kāth काठ		
., , to make	bichhāunu बिचाउनु	tāng	ti
Bedding	ochchhyān ओच्छ्यान		klo
Bee	māuri मौरी	gōns	kue
Beetle	gobāre kirā गोबारा कीरा	bendu	gobar pulu
Before ²	aghine अघिने aghāri अघाढ़ी	mining	gnoso
Begin, to	lagnu, thālnu लागनु, थालनु	les	che
Behind	pachhi पछी	nuning	li
Behaviour	chalan चलन		
Believe, to	pattyāunu पत्याउनु	jāk	kwe
Bellows	bhānti, khalāti भान्ति अछान्ति		
Belly	bhunri भूँड़ि	tuk	pho
Below	tala, undho तला, उन्धो	māklak	nwai, piri

¹ Mārnu literally means to kill.

U le kukur lai {lorole
banduk le} {hanio
hirkayo}. He {beat the dog with a
stick
shot the dog (lit., hit
the dog with a gun).

² "I told you before"—"Māi le 'imi lai aghinai bhanyo."

"Before my house"—"Mero ghar ko sāmne."

"Before eating your food, do this"—"Roti na khāyera, isto gar."

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Beggar	bhikhāri भिखारी māngne माग्ने	niechi barmi	riba mhi
Belch, a (used with ānu to come)	dakkar दक्कर		
Belt	peti पेटी		
Bend, to	mornu मोरनु khunchāunu खुचाउनु	mordi	kuti
Bend over, to	niurana न्युडनु	nuwāk	
Bent, stooping	ghobto घाबटो		
Between	bhittra भिच mājhmā माझमा		
Beyond	pallo patti पल्लोपट्टी	āla patti	kiali
Big	thulo ठुलो	karāncho, sum tebe	
Bind, to ¹	bāndhnu, kasnu बाँधनु, कस्नु	chak	phu
Bird ²	chara, panchhi चरा, पंखी	gua	name
Biscobra	gohara गोहरा		
Bite, to	toknu टोकनु	jik	chiy
Bitter	tito तीतो	kha	kai
Black	kālo कालो	chichu	mlōnkin
Blacksmith	kāmi कामी		
Blade (knife)	dhār धार		
(grass)	biruwā बिखवा		
Blame	dos दोष		
Blanket	kāmlo, pankhi कामलो, पंखी	pākhi	rari
Blessing	āsik आसिक		

¹ Kasnu literally means to tighten.

² Male birds are Bhālyā, female are Pothi.

Kinds :—Dhukur (Dove). Parewa (tame pigeon). Malewa (wild pigeon). Halesa (green pigeon). Daphe (mihal). Bhangersa (Sparrow). Titra (Partridge). Kag (Crow). Kalij (College pheasant). Majur (Peacock). Bater (Quail). Hans (Duck, goose). Gida (Vulture). Baj (Hawk). Chil (Kite). Harphori (Lamagaya). Bagula (Heron). Neole (Black bird with distinctive cry). Chakhura (Ohikor). Dhobini (small black and white bird). Tāwa (Jay). Bajewa (Large wild pigeon). Saru. dāngre (mina). Dhanēs (horn bill). Kurāng kurung (a lark).

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Blind			
(one-eyed)	kānā काना		
„ (can't see)	andho अन्धो		
Blink	chimchim ग. चिमचिम गः		
Blisters	phoko फोको		
Blockhead	latheprā लठेपरा		
Blood	ragat रगत	hiu	ko
Blotting-paper	sosnyā kāgaj सोसन्या कागज		
Blow, to	phuknu फुकनु	mut	phu
out, to	nibhānu निभानु	sāt	si
Blue	nilo निलो	picha	pingio
Blunt	bodo बोदो		
Blush, to	lāj ānu लाज आनु		
Boar	banel बनेल		to
Board	phalyāk फल्यक		
Boat	dungā दुङ्गा		
Bodice	cholo चोली		
Body	āng, jyu आंग, ज्यू		ju
„ (figure)	sarir सरीर		
Bog	dhāp, simsar धाप, सीमसार		
Boil, to (t)	umālnu उमालनु	hatāk	plo
(i)	unglnu उंगलनु	hāt	ploiya
	usinnu ¹ उसीननु	mung	
, a	khatira खटौरा	mā	pora
Bold	āntilo आन्तिलो		
	karāntilo कारान्तिलो		
Bolt (door)	āglo आगलो		jagla
Bomb	bamgolā बमगोला		
Bone	hār हार	mirus	riba (in Lamjung), nogri (be- low Lam- jung)
Book	postak पोस्तक		
Bootmaker	sārki सारकी		
Border (country)	dosān दोसान		

¹ Usinnu is not generally used as regards water.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Bore, to	ghochnu घोचनु	dajhik	
Borrow, to	rin linu रिण लिनु		
Both	duita दुइटा	nis	niola
Boundary	sān, lattā सान, लहटा dosan दोसान		
Bow, to	dhok g. डोक	jor	pheo
, a (for arrows)	dhanu धनु		urta
(small)	guleli गुलेली		
Bowl (n)	batuko बटुको	bela	bela
Box	kandi कन्दी		
Boy ¹	chhoro, ketā छोरो, केटा	mija	cha, pasi, kolo
Bracelet	churā bālā चुरा बाला	gel	
Bracelet-seller	churāti चुरानी		
Braces	gālich गाळीच		
Brain	gidi गिदि		karasia
Bran	chokar चोकर		
Branch (tree)	hāngo हांगो	dāla	
Brave	bir, āntilo बीर, आंतिलो		
Bread	rotī रोटी	bishkān	kei
Break, to (t)	tornu टोक्नु	giāk	cho
(i)	bhānchnu भाँचनु	gi	,,
Breast	chhāti छाती		kn
Breasts	thun, dudh थुन, दुध kuchonā कुचोना		gnie
Breath	sāns सांस		so
Bribe	ghus घुस		
Brick	int ईँट		
Bride	dulhāni दुलहानी	dulhi	prensio
Bridegroom	dulhā दुलहा		
Bridge	sānghu साँघु	sānghu	cha (lam- jung)
Bridle	lagām लगेसी		
Brim	nimtho निमठो		mian

¹ Chhoro is a larger boy than keta.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Bring, to	liāunu लाउनु	rāk	pan
Brittle	jhuro झूरो	marāngche	
Broad	chāklo चाकलो gajilo गजीलो		
Broom	kucho कुचो	barenī	
Brother	dāju, bhāi दाजु, भाई	dajn hoy	āgi, bhui
Brown	khairo खैरो		
Bucket	dotoh. dālo डोढो, डालो	dākre, giring	pre
Buckwheat	phāpar फापर		
Bud	kopilā कोपीला	mibrung	
Buffalo (male)	rāngo रांगो		mayeranga
„ (female)	bhainsi भैंसी		maye
Bug ¹	urus उरुस		kobe
Build, to	banāunu बनाउनु	khās	
Bulb	dallā डल्ला	gera	
Bull ²	goru, basā गोरु, बसा	thor	klia
Bumblebee	baunrā भौंरा		
Bunch, a	jhuppā झुप्पा		
Bundle	bhari, bito भारी, बिटो gattha गत्था		te
Burn, to (t)	polnu पोल्नु	juāk	kru
(i)	bālnu, jalnu बाल्नु, जल्नु	ju, jos	mara
Burst, to	phutnu फुट्नु	būt	ti
Bury, to ³	purnu, gārnu पुरनु, गाड्नु	jantāk	
Bush	jhār, pothrā झाड़, पोथ्रा		gno
But	tara तरा		
Butcher	kasāi कसाई		
Butt (rifle)	kundā कुन्दा		
Butter	nauni नौनी		
„ milk	mahi माही		kol
Butterfly	putli पुतली		tamlo

¹ "A bug," e.g. "what sort of a bug is that?"—"Kasto kira ohha?" A "B flat" is Urus or Chepti (G. Kobe). A flea is Upinya (M. Bachum; G. Tomi). A louse is jnaira (M. Sit; G. Shie).

² Goru is a bullock. A non-ploughing bull is Basa.

³ Gārnu is not so polite.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Buttock	chāk चाक	puta	maisi
Button	tānk टांक		
Butts	gumti गुमटी		
Buy, to	kinnu किनुनु	loh	ki
By	le ले		
By-way	gorentho bāto गोरेंठो chorbāto चोर बाटो		yoi kya
CABBAGE	gobi गोबी		
Cactus	sionri स्योन्री nagphimi नागफिमी		
Cage	pinjaro पिंजरो		
Calf (cattle)	bahar, bāchho बाहर, बाछो		
„ (leg)	tikhra तीखड़ा	paregia	
Call	dāknu डाकनु jhikāunu झिकाउनु	et	whi twi
Calm (n)	sunsān सुन्सान		
Camel	unt उंट		
Camp	parau पाड़ाउ		
„ (stage for night)	bās बास		
Can (be able)	saknu सकनु	heg	kā
Canal	kulo कुलो		
Cane	loro, bet लोरो, बैत	dānga	pahre
Cap	topi टोपी		knile
Capsize, to (t)	ghoptāunu घोपटाउनु lotāunn लोटाउनु	korāk	koreya
(i)	ghoptnu घोपटनु lotnu लोटनु	kor	kuri
Carcass	murdā मुर्दा		
(human)			
(animal)	sino सीनो		
Card	tās तास		
Cardamons	alāinchi अलार्चो		
Careful	jatan garne जतन गर्ने		
Caress	musārnu मुसार्नु		
Careless	bearthai बैचर्छै		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Carpenter	karmi कर्मि		
Carriage	gāri गाड़ी		
Carrot	gājar गाजर		
Carry, to	boknu बीकनु	bu	noh
Cascade	chhārā चारा		
Cask	pīpā पीपा		
Caste	jāt जात		
Cat	birālu बिरालु	suttu	nawa
Catch, to	samātnu समाननु	jim	khā
Cauliflower	phulgopi फुलगोपी		
Cause	kāran कारण		
Cave	orār ओरार		
Cellar	bhatti भट्टी		
Centipede	khajuro खजुरो	nantraman	
Ceiling	chhānā छाना		chachan
Cemetery	chihān चिहान		chokou
Ceremony ¹	tewār तेवार		
Certainly	kāchh काछ		
Chaff	bhuso भुसो		
(laughter)	hānsi thatā हांसी ठठा		
Chain	sānglo सांगलो		
Chalk	khari खरी		
Chancre	tānki तंकी		
Change, to	sāntnu सांतनु	yes	te
Charcoal	gol, angār गोड, अंगार	migrig	karapho
Charge (care)	sonpi सेपी		
Charity	dān दान		
Charm	mantra मन्त्र		
„ (personal)	mohāni मोहनी		
„ (on wrist	rākhi राखी		
at Rikhi			
Tarpan)			

¹ Slave making (oil anointing) is Telia Chakur. Feet washing (marriage) is Gorha dhoie. Pleasing show is Mangal Jatra. Giving daughter to son-in-law is Kanya Dan. A "show" is tamasha. Bridgroom at Bride's house is Janti. Walking round the sacred fire is Phera. Marriage tie is Anchal Ghata. Divorce is Sinko Dago or Sinko Pangra.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Chatter-box	kachkachia कचकचे gangania गगगने		
Cheap	songo, sasto सेगो ससो		
Cheat, to	dhāntnu धांटनु thagnu ठगनु chhalnu च्छलनु	thagdi	lui ,,
Cheek	gālā गाला		kāmbō
„, to	gijāunu गिजाउनु	gijdi	gne
Cherry	payān परैया		
Chess	satrang सतरंज		
Chest	chhāti छाती		ku
Chestnut	pāngrā पाङ्गरा	surka	
Chew, to	chabāunu चवानु	tay	gniy
Chicken (small)	challā चला	gumja	nakai pasi
Chicken-pox	kānkarā कांकड़ा		
Chikor	chākhura चाखुरा		
Chief ¹	mukhiā मुखिया		
Chil (kite)	chil चील	mollo	timu
Child	bālakha, ketā बालख, केटा	lenza maja	kolo
Childless	aputā अपुता		
Children	chhorā, chhori छोरा, छोरी nāntinā नानतीना	jujāko	pasipasia kolmai
Chilli	khursāni खुरसानौ		
Chimney	angethi अंगेठी		kota
Chin	chiunro चुङ्गो		ka
China (country)	chīn चीन		
(substance)	chini चिनी		
Chips	lobrā लोबरा		
Chisel	chhinā चीना		
Choke, to	asāltu असाउनु gānthi thuninu गाँठी ठुनिनु		koya
Cholera	haizā हैजा		

¹ Mukhia is a headman. Below him comes the jimwal. The chief (main) road is (Mul bato).

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Choose, to	chhāntnu चाँतनु		
Chum	jori, sangi जोड़ी, संगी	lapha	āgu, tume
Cinnamon	sinkaula सिनकोला dālchini दालचिनी		
Cinder	kharāni खरानी	barap	nebro
Circle	gherā बेरा		
„, to (as a hawk)	māndāl mārnu मन्दल मारनु		
Circumstance	hāl, hālat हाल, हालत		
Civilian (not in army)	dhākre दाकरे		
Claim	dāwā दावा		
Clan	pad, tar पद, डर		
Clap, to	thapri mārna थपड़ी मारनु		yoglatu
Clasp, medal	dandi डंडी		
Clatter	khatrāng khutruṅ खतरांग खुतरांग		
Claw	nangrā नंगरा	āgin	
„ (crab)	sanāsu सुनासु		
Clay	chhiphlo māto छिपछो माटो	ārmetche jāh	pleba sa
Clean	saphā, chokho सफा, चोखो sugghar सुग्गर		
Clear	sāngulo सांगुलो		
Clench, to	pārnu पारनु		la
Clever	chanākho चनाखो		
Cliff	chuli चुली		
Climate (cool)	shital शीतल		
„ (hot)	aul ओल		
„ (of a place)	hāwā pāni हावा पानी		
Close, to	thunnu ठुनु dhāknu डाकनु	hup	u
Cloth ¹	lugā लुगा	barin	khway

¹ Indian and English clothes with Urdu names are not given. Clothes is Luga (M. Barin; G. Khway). To put on clothes or to wear them is Luga, etc., Launu or Lagaunu (M. Bil; G. ka). To take them off is jighnu.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Cloud	bādal, dhunri बादल, धुन्री		machea
Clove	luwang लुवङ्ग		
Clue	thāha थाहा		
Clumsy	lothro लोथ्रो		
Coal	koilā कोइला	migrig	
Coax, to	phakāunu फकाउनु	hum	wha
Cobweb	jālo जालो		
Cock	bhālyā भाइया		
Cocoanut	golā, naruwal गोला, नरुवल		
Coffin	kaphan कफन		
Coin ¹	shikkā शिक्का		
Cold (adj.)	jāro, chiso जाडो, चिसो	jum	ku, niu
(noun)	rugā रुगा		sorma
Collide, to	(t) thokar lagāuna ठोकर लगाउनु (i) thokar lagnu ठोकर लगनु		
Colour	rang रंग		
Comb	kāngiyo कांजियो	sath	prese
Come, to	ānu आनु	rā	kha
Comet	puchhārī tārā पुच्छरी तारा		
Comic	shwāng, tattā श्वांग, टटा	utengia	
Compulsion	kar कर		
Complaint	phirāt फिरात		
Concerning	bāra mā बारा मा		
Condition	hāl, hālat हाल हालत		
Confess, to	kael g. कायल गः		
Confuse, to	ghabrāunu घबराउनु ātinu आँतीनु	atidi	
Contractor	thekidār ठेकादार		
Conquer, to	jitnu जितनु	ju, jitdi	to

(M. do. G. pli). - Loincloth (small) is Langoti (or Doti). Loincloth down to knees is Patoka (M. Lapeta; G. paki). Cloth over shoulder is Galek. Nepalese shirt is Bhoto. Ordinary one is Kurta. Bodice is Cholo. Skirt is Gunio. Blanket worn is Khadi (N. Garbuna). Woman's head cloth, Majetro (M. luripu). Woman's breast cloth, rumal. Nepalese cloth (material)—ainthaya bhāngro. Nepalese raiment (knotted in front) ghādo.

¹ British Rupee is Kampani (G. Mhoi). Nepalese one (not common) Shik-ka. Nepalese 8-anna piece is Mohar (old name—Mundra Mhoie).

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Convict, to	aprādhi thahrann अपराधी ठहरनु		
Cook, a	bhānsi भान्सी		
, to	pkānnu पकाउनु	pin	mi
Cook-house	bhānsagher भानसघर chulo चुलो		
Cooking pots ¹	bhānrā भाँड़ा		
Cool	chiso चिसो		nu
Coolie	bharyā भरिया		
Copper	tāmo ताम्रो		kioro
Copy, to	sārnū सारनु	sarish	
(imitate)	nakal pārnū नकल पारनु		
a	nakal नकल		
Cork	birko बिरको		ka
Corn	anāj अनाज	ana	ana
Corner	kunā कुना		
Corns	khili खिली		
Corpse	murdā मुर्दा		
Cotton	kapās कपास		
Cough, a	khokī खोकी		piu
Count ²	gannu गननु	hil	choi
Country	desh देश		
Courage	sāhas, dhiraj साहस, धिरज		
Court-yard	āgan आँगन	ārba	yu
Cousin ³			
Cover (lid)	dakhan ढक्कन		

¹ Thāli is a brass round dish. Kadhai is a cauldron. Panio is a large flat spoon; daru an ordinary spoon. Tauli is a cooking sauce-pan; batuko or katora, a cup. Bhādu is millet. Tāwa, a flat dish for cooking chipaties on. (M. Kasai).

² Numerals are :—Khas. Yota, duita, etc., as Urdu. Magar. Kat, nis, sum, buli, banga, etc., as Urdu, Gurung (written after noun). Ghri, gni, som, pli, nga, tu, ni, pre, ku, chu. Twenty is gnichu, 30 is sonju. Also "ola" is added—2, gniola, etc. Men often speak of large numbers in multiples of 20, e.g. 85 would be char bisi panch.

³ See footnote 2, pp. 35-36.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Cover, to	chhōpuu छोपनु dhāknu डाकनु	hup	u
Cow	gāi गौ	het	mhe
Cow-shed	goth गोठ		prōn
Coward	kāphar काफर		
Cowrie	kaurhi कौड़ी		
Crab	gangathā गंगठा	re	kore
Crack, to	phutnu फुटनु		ti
Cramp, to get	akrinu अकड़ौनु		
Cream	kurāni कुरानी		
Crease, to	dobriānu दोबरानु		ta
Creep, to	gasari gasari गसरौ गसरौ jānu जानु		
Creeper, a	laharā लहरा		nori
Crime	pāp पाप		
Criminal	aprādhi अपराधी		
Cringe	nidre garnu निद्रे गरनु		
Cripple	lulo लुलो		
Crocodile	guhi, sus गुहि, सुस		
Crooked	bāngo बांगो	goche	kudu
Cross ¹	terchho टेरहो	phennām	peto
Cross-legged	paleti māreṛa पलेटी मारेर		
Cross-examine	sawāl kātnu सवाल काटनु		
Crow	kāg काग		kawa
Crowbar	sabbal सबल		
Crowd, a	jātra जात्रा		
Crown	mukut मुकुट		
Cruel	nithur निथुर		
Crush, to	kuchnu कुचनु	puchi	ple
Cry, to (weep)	runu रनु	rāp	kro
(call out)	karāunu कराउनु	chiāk	
Cuckoo	kuku कुकु		
Cucumber	kānkro कांकड़ो	gniay	lakai

¹ This means horizontally, at the same level.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Cultivate	kamāunu कमाउनु		
Cultivator	kisāni किसानी		
Cup	batuko बटुको katorā कतारा	bela	bela
Curl, to	ghumāunu घुमाउनु		
Curly	ghumāyāko घुमायाको ghungari घुंगरी		
Curry	tyun तयुन	met	ta
Curtain	pardā पर्दा		
Custom	riti, bhāni रीति, भानी		
Cut, to	kātnu काटनु	chi	tho
Cymbals	manjuri मंजुरी		
DACOIT	dāku डाकु	kusche barmi	yomo mhi
Dagger	sangin, chepsa संगीन, चपसी		
Dam	bānd बन्द		
Damage	nās नास	dasha	
Dance, to	nāchnu नाचनु	sie	shia
Dancing place	rodi रोदी		
Danger	dār डार		ni
Darkness	andhyāro अन्धकारो	chum	micchu
Dasehra	dasyen दस्येन		
Date	bār, tithi बार, तिथी		
Daughter	chhori छोरी	jā	chami
Dawn	ujelo, rāmi उजेलो, रामी rumi रूमी	gorak, liha nāga	
Day	din दिन,		tai
Daytime	dinso दिउँसो	namsin	teba
Dead	mario ko मरयोको	siā	siba
Deaf	bairo बैरो		
Dear (fond)	piyāro प्यारो		
(expensive)	mahngo महँगो		
Death (fig)	kāl काल		
Debt	rīn रिण		chake
Debtor	asāmi असाभि		
Deceive, to	dāntnu, thagnu डाँडनु, डगनु		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
December ¹	pus पूस		
Decrease, to			
(t)	ghatānnu घटाउनु		
(i)	ghatnn घटनु		
Deep	gairo गैरा	lup	
Deer	mirga मिरग		pho
Defile, a	bhanjyāng भनज्यांग		
Deformed	kubro कुब्रो		
Delay, a	abelā अबैला		
Delight	ānand, bhog आनन्द, भोग		
Dented	kuchio कुचियो		
Descend, to	utranu उतरनु	jhal	toi
(from train, etc.)			
(come down)	tala ānu तल आनु	maklak ra	
Descent	orālo ओरालो	litim	kioro
Desert, to	bhāgnu भागनु	jo	
, a	retilo thaun रेतिलो ठाउँ	balna sa	tamle klo
Deserter	bhagaura भगोड़ा		
Despise, to	hela g. हेला गः		
Destiny	bhāg भाग		
Destitute	hari kangāl हरी कंगाल		
Devil	bhut भूत		
Devotee	bhagat भगत		
Dew	os, sit ओस, सैत		
Dhal	dhāl धाल	techo	paitu
Dhan (grow- ing rice)	dhān धान	chosāu	milāh
Diagonally	chhatkyā छटक्या		
Diamond	hirā हिरा		
(jewel)			
(cards)	inta ई'ड		
Diarrhoea	chherauti छरीडी		
	pakhāla पखाला		
Dice	pānsā पांसा		

¹ See footnote 5, p. 33.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Die, to	marnu, bitnu मरनु, बितनु	si	si
Different	beglai, bhinno बेगलाई, भिन्नो nolā नोला		
Difficult	asajilo असजिलो		
Difficulty	kathin कठिन		
Dig, to	khannu खनु	ko	ta
Dip, to	chobnu चोबनु	tak	
Dirt	kasingar कसौंगर		
Dirty	phori, mailo फोरी, मैलो		
Discharge, to take	nām kātnu नाम काटनु	nām chi	mhi ta
Discover, to	pāunu पाउनु	din	yo
Disease	rog रोग		
Disgrace	helā हिला		
Disguise, in	bhes badalera भेष बदलेर		
Dish	thāli थाली		
Dishonest	chhali, kapti छली, कप्टी		
Dismiss, to (i)	chhutnu छुटनु		
	chhornu छाडनु	dās	wāti
	(t) chhutāunu छुटाउनु	chhutedi	
Disperse, to (i)	phijāunu फिजानु		
	(t) phailānu फैलानु		
Dispute, a	jhagrā जगडा		
Distant	tārā टाढा	los	rega
Disturbance	hul, dangra हल, दंगरा hāhn हाड		pañ
Ditch (drain)	kulo कुलो		
(pit)	khālto खाल्टो		
Divorce, to	chhutāunu छुटाउनु	chhutedi	wāti
	tyāgnu त्यागनु		
Dizziness	ringato रिंगटो		
Dizzy	jiring jirng जिरिङ जिरिङ		
, to be	ringāunu रिंगाउनु		
Do, to	garnu गरनु	zāt	la
Doctor	baidh बैद्य		
Doe	murli मुर्ली		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Dog	kukur कुकुर	chui	nagu
Dog (wild)	boānso बोआंसो		
Donkey	gudāh गदाह		
Door	dailo, dhoka दैलो, डोका	galam	mara ngia
Double	dohoro दाहीरो		
Doubt	sankā संका		
Dove	dhukur डुकुर		
Down	tala, muntira तला, मुन्तिरा undho ऊँधो	māklak	noi
Downhill	orālo ओरालो	litim	
Dowry	dāijo दाइजो		
Drain	kulo कुलो		
Draw, to (pull)	tānu तानु	tāndi	tāni
Drawer	khopi ख पो		
Drawers	jāngia जांग्या		
„ long (trousers)	surwala सुरवाल		
Dream	sapanā सपना		mohra
Dress	luga, poshāg लुगा, पोशाग	barin	khway
Drink	khānu खानु	ga	to
Drive away, to	dhapānu धपाउनु	dhabdi	dhabdi
Drizzle	jhimjhim भिम्भिमे		
Drop, a	thopo थ पो		
Drought	obāno ओबानो		
Drown, to (t)	dubānu डुबाउनु	thāk	plun
(i)	dubnu, burnu डुबनु, बुर्नु	thā	plu buri yā
Drum	tambar तम्बर		
(tomtom)	mādal मादल		mādā
Drunk	mātya ko मात्या को	mora	gue
Drunkard	matwālā मतवाला		
Dry (adj.)	sukyako सुक्याको	chhokeche	kāre
, to	sukhānu सुखाउनु	chhok	swon
Duck	hāns हाँस		
Dumb	lātā लाटा		
Dung	mal मल		
(human)	gu गु	ben	kli

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Dung (cattle)	gobar गोबर		
Dust	dhulo धुलो		
Dwarf	bāuniā बाव्या		
Dwell, to	rahnu रचनु	mu	ti
Dye, to	rangāunu रङाउनु		
Dysentery	ragatmāsi रगतमासी		sekuntar
EAGLE	hārphori हारफारी garul गरुल		jure
Ear	kān कान	kep	nave
Early	bhyāna भ्यान	gorak	nāga
Earring	mundra मुद्रा		māra
Earth (world)	dunyā दुनिया		
(substance)	māto माटो	jāh	sā
Earthquake	bhuinchāl भुईचाळ		
East	purab पूरब		
Easy	sajilo सजिलो		
Eat	khānu खानु	je	cha
Eaves	balenī बलेनी		
Edge (ground)	cheo छेव		
(knife)	dhār धार		
Edgeways	dhārilo धारिलो		
Eel ¹	bām, rājibām बाम, राजबाम chuchubām चुचुबाम	bulanga	
Effort	mihnāt मिहनत jatan जतन		
Egg	phul फुल	miru	nake phur
Either, or	yāt yāt यात वात		
Eject, to	phirnu फिरनु	kā	go to
Elbow	kuinā कुइना		kurdung
Elder	jetho जेठे	mizar	tauku
Elephant	hāthi हाथी		
Ember	bhubro भुबरो		
Embrace, to	angāl hālnu अङाल हालनु	angal kā	angal chom
Emerge, to	niklnu निकलनु	kew	toi

¹ Rajbam is a large eel, chuchubam a pointed one.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Empty	khāli खाँली	murlang	
End, the	khatam, anta खतम, अंत ānkhari आंखरी		
to (i)	saknu सकनु	heg	ka
Endure, to (to suffer)	sahanu सहनु		
Enemy	bairi, satur बैरी, सतुर		
Energy	bal बल		po
Enlist (t)	lāhur mā lānnu लाहुर मा	laur ang rāk	
(i)	lāhur mā ānnu ,, ,,	laur ang rā	
Enough !	bhayo भयो	chana	tai
Entangle	aljnnu अलजनु		
Enter, to	pasnu पसनु	paidi	hoi
Entire	sārai सारै		
Entrails	āndrā आन्द्रा	mekhe	karou
Entreat, to	binti garnu बिन्ती गरनु		
Envelope, an	liphāpa लिफापा		
Envy	dāha दाह		
Epidemic	sarnya rog सरन्या रोग		
Erase, to (i)	metnu मेटनु	metdis	miti
(t)	metaunu मेटाउनु		
Erect	thāro ठाडो		
Error	bhul भूल		
Escape, to	bachnu बचनु umkann उमकनु	ji bis	soi
Escort	paharā पहरा		
Especially	khāsgari खास गरी		
Estate	māl matta मालमत्ता		
Eunuch	khassi खासी		singare
Et cetera	ityādi इत्यादि		
Even (conj.)	pani पनि		
Even (adj.)	samma सम		
Evening	sānjh, beluka सांझ, बेकुवा	chhum	gnesa, nāri
Ever	kaile कैले		
Evidence	gawai गवाई		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Evil	pāp पाप		
Ewe	bheri भेरी		ku
Exact (emphatic denom.)	twāk टवाक		
Exactly	chain चैन		
Examination	intihān इन्तिहान		
Examine, to	jāchnu जाचनु		
Except	sewai सेवै		
Exchange, to	sāntnu सांटनु	yes	te
Excited	antiyā अन्तिया		
Excitement	garbar गरबर		
Excuse	bahānā बहाना		
Executioner	pore पोरै		
Expensive	mahngo महंगो		
Explode	phutnu फुटनु	but	ti
Extinguish	mārnū मारनु	sāt	sa
Eye ¹	ānkhā आंखा	mik	mi
Eye-brow	ānkhī-bhaun आंखीभौं	mik pug	micheha
Eye-lash	parela परेला	micheha	micheha
FACE	anhwār अन्हवार		li
Faeces	jhārā जाड़ा	ben	kli
Faint, to (adj.)	murchchhā hunu मुरच्छा हुनु		
Fair (just)	sidho, sāncho सीधो सांचो		
(light)	goro गोरौ	bahu	tarkya
Fairy	pavī परै		
Fall (on ground)	lotnu लोटनु	kor	kura
„ (precipice)	khasnu खसनु	jāl	tay
„ down (as wall)	bhatkanu भतकनु		
False	jhntha ज्हाडा		
Family	kulkutumb कुलकुटुम्ब		

¹ The black round the eye is Gajul.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Famine	añikāl अनीकाल		
Famous	jasilo जषीलो		
Far	tārā टार्रा	los	rego
Fashion (custom)	riti रीति		
(habit)	bānī बानी		
Fasting	upās उपास		
Fat (adj.)	moto म ठो	desu	choi
(noun)	bono बोचो	mesos	chhi
Fatal (place)	marin मर्म		
Fate	bhāg भाग		
Father	bābu बाबु	bua	āba
Fault	biraun बिराज		
„ to make, spoil a show	birāunu बिराउनु	biradi	biradi
Favour, to	ruchāunu रुचाउनु	jāk	kho
Fear, to	darnu डरनु	biri	gni
(noun)	trās, dar त्रास, डर		
Feather	pwānkx घास	mikar	piha
February	phāgun फागुन		
Feel, to	chhāmnu छामनु		
„ (as earth- quake)	chal pāunu चाल पाउनु	chāl din	
Female ¹	murli मुर्ली		
Fence	bār बाड़		
Ferry	ghāt घाट		
Festival	tewār त्यवार		
Fetter	nel नेल		
Fever	jaru, tāp जरी, ताप		
Few	kanti, thorai कन्ती, थोड़े		
Fiddle	sārangi सारंगी		
Fife	murali मुरली		
Field	khet खेत	gāra	moro

¹ Of humans, shwashni; of birds, pothi; of goats, pathi. Of other animals, murli.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Fig	beru बेरू		
Fight, to	larnu लरनु	pun	ne
„ (war) ¹	larāi, lām लरारै, लाम		
Figure (numeral)	ankha अंक		
Figure (body)	āng, sarir आङ, सरिर		
Fill, to	bharnu भरनु	ping	pluya
Fin	pakhetā पखेटा		
Find, to	pānnu पाउनु	din	yo
Fine, a (adj.)	dand दण्ड rāmro रामरो	sieche	chiaba
Finger ²	angulo, aunto अंगुलो, आँटो		uri
Finger-nail	nang नङ	argin	yoshi
Finish, to	saknu सकनु bhyāunu भ्याउनु	biat	kha
„ the	khatam खतम		
Fire	āgo आगो	men	mhe
Fire-fly	juukiri जुनकिरी	bamlidu	mitala
Fire-place	chulā चुला		
Fire-wood	dauro दोरी	sing	si
Fish, a ³	māchhā माछा	dissi	tānga
Fist	nutthi नुठ्ठी		
Fit, to	milnu मिलनु atāunu आताउनु	kat	kriya
(adj.)	tagro, sansa तगरु, संसा	sin	kaiya
(able)	lāik लारक		
Flag ⁴	jhandī, dhajā जहन्दी, धजा		
Flame	jwālā, swālā जवाला, स्वाला		

¹ Lam is really the road to the war.

² Thumb, Fore, Middle, Fourth, Little are Buro, Jetho or Kalmi or Chor, Mailo, Sainlo, Kanchho Aunlo respectively.

³ Kinds: Asla, long white. Pakheta (lit., fin), a small fish with a large dorsal fin, which enables it to move very fast. Bhoti (like a rock fish). Budina (large headed). Junge (with whiskers). Godeta (striped). Bagi (has two small horns like thorns). Kuranga; Shahar (Mahaseer).

⁴ Dhaja is a small flag on a temple.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Flank	cheo चेव		
Flat	chepto चेपटी	peso	plenze
Flaw	khot खोट		
Flea	upiyā उपया	burchum	tomi
Flesh	shikār, māsu शिकार, मासु	sia	sia
Float, to	bahnu, bagnu बहनु, बगनु		
Flock, a	bagāl बगाल		
Flood	jalthal, bel जलथल, बैल		
Floor	bhui भुई	ja	sa
Flour	pītho पीठो		pro
Flow, to	bahanu, bagnu बहानु, बगनु		
Flower	phul फुल	sārr	tā
Flute	bānsuli बांसुली		
Fly, to			
(as bird)	urnu उरनु	bur	piriya
(escape)	bhāgnu भागनु	ju, jo	bhāgdi
(insect)	mākha माका	jima	chiomi
(„ small)	jhinga जिङ्गा		
(horse)	dāns दांस		
Foam	gāj, phen गाज, फेन		
Fog	kuhiro कुहिरौ	dambu	maseo
Fold, to	dobriānu दोबरयानु		ta
Follow	pachhi 2 jānu पछी २ जानु		
Food	khānā खाना	jeki	chabise
Fool	anāri, murkha अनादि, मुर्ख		
Foot (human)	khuttā खुट्टा	hīl	pahle
(animal)	lāt लात		
Foot-mark or step	pāielo पाइलो		mai
For	lāi, ko lāgi लाई, को लागि		
Force	bal बल		
Ford, to	tarnu तरनु		
, a	jānghār जांघार		
Fore-arm	hāth हाथ	hut	yo
Fore-head	kapāl कपाल	tār	kara
	nidhār निधार		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Foreign	pardesh, परदेश anyndesh अन्देश		
Forest	ban बन		
Forget, to	birsnu बिरसनु	miag	siomle ya
Forgive, to	chhimā, māph क्षमा, माफ garnu गर्नु		
Forsake, to	chhornu छोडनु tyāgnu त्यागनु	dās	wāti
Foundation	jag जग		
Fox	lomri लोमड़ी		
„ (black-pine Martin)	molsāpri मोलसाप्री		heku
„ small	phyāunro फ्याउरो		
Freckle	chhoyā छया		
Frequently	ghari ghari घड़ी घड़ी		
Free (gratis)	mup'ai, tisi मुफत, तिथी	hotane	chalen
Fresh	ālo आलो		
Friday	shukrbār शुक्रवार		
Friend	sangī, jori संगी, जोड़ी	lapha	āgu, tume
Frighten, to	darāunu डराउनु tarsāunu तरसाउनु	biri	guig
Frog	bhiāgutā भ्यागुता	rogate	atkou
From	bāta बाट	ing	
Front (adj.)	aghilo अघिलो		
Frost	tusāro तुसरो		
Frown, to	mukh nichornu मुख निचोडनु	nir ru	sung nichikla
Fruit	phalphul फलफूल		
Full	bhariāko भयाको	pinga	ple
Fun	thattā डहा		
„ , to poke at	thattāunu डहाउनु	datuph	toy
Funeral	malāmi मलामी		
Fungus (mildew)	dhumsi धुमसी		
Furlough	razā रजा		
Future	āune आउने	rachiu	kowri
Fy	chhi chhi छी छी		

English	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
GAIN	naphā नफा		
Gale	ādhi, bhaunri चाधि, भैरौ		namur
Gambling	juwā जुवा		
Gaol	jhelkhānā जेलखाना		
Garden	bāri बाड़ी		
Garlic	lasun लसुन	arek	gno
Gate	dhokā डोका	galam	marangia
Gather, to	batolnu बटोलनु		tun
Gem	lāl, manhi लाल, मन्ही		
Generous	dātā दाता		
Gentle	bistari बिस्तारि		
Get, to	linu, pāunu लिनु, पाउनु	lā, dīn	ki, yo
Ghee	ghiu घू		chhiku
Ghost	bhut, pret भूत, प्रेत		
Giant	rākshas राक्षस		
Giddiness	ringāto रिङ्गाटो		
Giddy, to be	tauko ringāunu ; डाउको रिङ्गाउनु ; bhāuanau charnu भाउनी चडनु		
Gift	dān दान		
Giggle	khitkhiti खितखितौ hansu हंसु	khitkhiti ret	khitkhiti nishoo
Ginger	suto, aduwa सुटो, अदुवा		
Girl ¹	chhori, taruni चहरी, तरुनी	lenze māja, chame, arnām	rime
Give	dinu दिनु	yā	pi
Glad	khushi, ramāyā खुशी, रमाया	maranga	sain
Glass	shisā शिशा		
Glowworm	junkiri जुनकिरी	bamlidu	mitala
Glue	gun गूँ		
Go, to	jānu जानु	an, nung	ya
Goat ²	bākrā बाकरा	rā	ra
God	prameshwar प्रमेश्वर	bhagwān	bhagwān ¹¹

¹ The various words are chhori, taruni, chelli, cherana, kanya, kuwari.

² Mother, big female, ram, young, castrated are man, patekri, bokhia, patha, kassia respectively.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Goitre	gānrā गांरा		
Gold	sun सन	gel	māra
Gong	ghantā घण्टा		
Gonorrhoea	sujāk सुजाक		
Good	rāmro, jāti रामरो, जाती	sieche	chhiaba
„ (moral)	bhalo भलो		yobe
Good-bye	bidā बिदा		
Governor	mukhiā मुख्या jimwāl जिनवाल		
Grain (ascorn)	dānā दाना	gera	ro
(weight)	rati रति		
Grand	thulo ठुलो	karāncho	tebe
Grandson, etc. ¹			
Grape	angur अंगुर		
Grass	ghās, jhar घास, झार		chhi
„ (spear)	kuro कुरो	ātungia	tinyu
Grateful	guni गुनौ		
Grave (noun)	chihān चिहान		chokou
(adj.)	gambhir गम्भीर		
Graze, to	charāunu चराउनु	archega	cha
Grease	boso बोसो	mesos	chi
Great	thulo ठुलो	karāncho, sum	tebe
Greedy	lobhi लोभी		
Green	hario हरियो	phicho	pingya
Grey	phusro फुसरो	poncho	
Grief	dukh दुख		
Grievance	dukhsukh दुखसुख		
Grind	piunu पिनुनु	nug	pre
Ground	bhui, jimi भुमि, जिमौ	ja	sa
Grow	barhnu बढनु umranu उमरनु	lung, git	
Grumble	gaugan garnu गगन गरनु		
Guess, to	andāz garnu अन्दाज गरनु		
Guest	pahunu पाहुनौ		preme

¹ See footnote 2, pp. 35-36.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Guide, a	aguwā अगुवा		
, to	bāto batāunu बाढो बताउनु		
Guitar	hārmoni. bin हारमोनो, बीन		
Gulp, to	nilnu निलनु	mel	klo
Gutter	kulo कुलो		
(ground)			
(roof)	donrā डोंडा		
HABIT	bāni, ritī बानी. रीती		
Hag	boksi बोक्सी		
Hail	asinā असीना	jhirlung	tiseo
Hair	raun रौं	chhām	mui (legs, etc.)
			karra (head)
(monstache)	jungā जुंघा	mur	mora
(Hindu topknot)	tupi टुपि		tamu
Halt	ubhinu, arinu उभीनु, अडिनु	tong	rā
Hammer (big)	ghan घन		
(small)	hatoro हतोरो		
(of gun)	ghora घोरा		
Hand	hath हाथ	hūt	yo
Handcuff	hathkari हाथकड़ी		
Handful	hathbhari हाथभरी	hutbhari	yotiko
Handwriting	likh, achhar लिख, अक्षर	rik	pri
Handle, a	benr बेङ्ग	minu	u
Hang (t)	jhundāunu झुन्डाउनु	chelok	chiu
(i)	jhundnu झुन्डनु		chiuya
(execute)	phansi dīnu फाँसी दिनु		
Happy	khushi खुशी	marānga	sain
	ramāyo रामायो		
Hard	sāro सारो	jāra	
,, (irksome)	gāro गारो		
Hare	kharāh खराह		
	chaugarah चौगडा		
Harlot	pātar, besyā पातर. बेसिया		
Harm	hāni, nās हानी नास	dasha	

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Harvest	bāli बाली		
Hat	topī टोपी		kule
Hate	dāha दाह		
Hatchet	bancharo बन्चरो	aruwa	ta
Hatless	murilo मुरिलो		
Haversack	jholi जोली		
„ band on cooly	nāmlo नामलो	biri	tobi
Havoc	nās, hānī नास, हानी	dasha	
Hawk	bāj बाज		
Hay	sukio ghās सुकियो घास	chokche- ghas	karaba chhi
Haze ; heat	tuyānlo तुयांलो		
Head	tāuko, munto टाउको, मुण्डो	tālu	kara
Heap	thupro थुप्रो		
Hear, to	sunnu सुननु	she	the
Heart	muto मुटो	gin	thi
Hearts (cards)	pān पान		
Heat	ghām घाम		
Heat-rash	ghamārā गमाड़ा		
Heaven	akās, sarga अकास, सरग		mu
Heavy	garungo गरुंगो	lis	liko
Hedge	bār बाड़		
Heel	kurkuchā कुरकुचा		pale ti
Hell	narka नरक		
Help ¹	gohār गोहार		
Hemp	patuwā पटुवा		pāta
Hen	pothi पोथी		yoma
Here	yahān यहाँ	ilang	chui
Herb	jāributi जाड़ी बुटो		moi
Herd	bagāl, bathān बगाल, बथान		
Herdsmen	gothālā गोठाला		pronde
Hermit, m.f.	māta माता		
Hero	surbir सूरवीर		
Heron	bagulā बगुला		

¹ See footnote 3, p. 34.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Hiccough	baruki बरुकी		
Hide, to (t)	lukāunu लुकाउनु	archik	loh
(i)	luknu लुकनु	archi	lo
(noun)	chhālā चाला		tipi, tipli
High	alko अलको	lung	nuba
Highlands ¹	lekh लेख		
Hill	pahār, daurā ,पहाड़ डाँडा		
(medium)	lekh लेख		ye
(big)	parbat परबत		
(foot of)	kachhār कछार		
Hillside	cheo, pākho चेव, पाखो		
Hind	murli मुर्ली		
Hinder, to	chheknu छेकनु	tun	tundi
Hinge	kabjā कबजा		
Hint	sān सान		
Hip	phirpātā फिरपाटा		
History	sawāi सवाई		
Hit, to	hānnu हाननु	dung	li
		dāthuk	
	hirkānu हिरकानु	sāt, gnāp	
Hither	yeta येटा	ilak	chiu
Hockey	bhukundo भुकुण्डो		
Hoe (1 finger broad)	tikho kuto तिखो कुठो		
(2 fingers)	kuto कुठो		
(4 „)	kodālo कोदालो		
(8 „)	kodāli कोदाली		
(10 „)	pharuwā फरुवा		
Hold, to	thāmnū थामनु		
(keep)	rākhnu राखनु		
	samātnu समाननु		
Hole (nature)	dulo डुलो		kun
„ (made)	chhenr छेन्		
Holi	hori होरी		

¹ Highlander (man who lives in snow) sheshi.

„ (Scotch) Ghāgra, which really means a skirt.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Holiday	chhutti चुट्टी		
Hollow (noun)	khālto खाल्टो		
(adj.)	dungrā दुंगरा khokaro खोकरो		
Holy	pabitra पवित्र		
Home	ghar घर	im	thi
Honey	mah मह		kway
„ juice	ras रस	mor	kudu
Honour	mān मान		sain
„ your	tapāin तपाईं		gnio
Hoof	khur खुर		
Hook	angkusyā अङ्कुषा		
„ fish	balsi बालसी		
Hookah (wood)	bānse बांसे		
Hop, to	uphārnu उफारनु	phorju	uphridi
Hope	āsrā, āshā आसरा, आशा		
Horn	sing सिङ्ग	mirang	ru
Hornbill (bird)	dhanēs धनेस		
Hornet (small)	aringāl अरीङ्गाल	aregun	chikru
(big)	bachhiu बच्छू		
Horse	ghorā घोड़ा		
Horsefly	dāns डांस		
Host	ninto dine निउतो दिन्त्य		
Hot (water)	tāto तातो	khānche	tāwe
(day)	niāno, ghām न्यानो, घाम	jāl	toi
Hour	ghantā घण्टा		
House	ghar घर	im	thi
Hover, to	nāchnu नाचनु thirnu थिरनु	shi	shie
How	kasto, kaseri कस्तो कसेरी	kuncho	khai, kada
„ much	kati कती	kurik	kati
Howl ¹			

¹ To howl as an animal is kāraunu. To weep is runu.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Huddled up	khutruka खुतरुका		
Hug, to	chhāti mā lagāunu छान्ती मा लागनु		
Huldi (turmeric)	besār बेसार		
Hunchback	kubro कुबड़ो		
Hungry	bhukh lāgiā ko भुख लाग्या को	tukresia rangsia	phokre
Hurricane	ādhi bhaunri आधि भौरी		
Husband	lognia लोग्नी	linja	piu
Husbandman	kisāni किसानी kheti garne खेती गर्ने		
Hut	jhupro झुपड़ो		
Hyaena	bhāpsilā भापसीला		plousiala
I	m म	ngā	ngā
Ice	hiun हिउं		
Idea	bichār बिचार		
Idiot	murhka मूर्ख		
Idleness	alchhi अलछि		ple
Idol	murtti मुर्ती		
If	bhanedekhin भनेदेखिन	pranta	
Ignorant	ghāmar, murkha घामर, मूर्ख		
Ill	birāmi बिरामी	chāh (to be)	nā
Immoral	pāpi, dust पापी, दुष्ट kapāsi कपासी		
Impertinence	gustāki गुस्ताकी		
In	mā मा	ang	ra
Including	samet समेत		
Increase, to (t)	barhāunu बढाउनु	karānk	
(i)	barhnu बढनु	lung	
Indian (adj.)	desi देसी		
Infant	nāni, bālak नानी, बालक		kolo
Inject, to	khopāunu खोपाउनु bhed g. भेद गः	khopdi	khopdi
Ink	masi मसी		
Inn	powā, bhatti पोवा, भट्टी		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Inoculate, to	khopānuu खोपाउनु	khopdi	khopdi
Insect	kirā किड़ा	du	māja
Inside	bhitra भित्र		
Insolent	shekhi शेकी abhimāni अभिमानी		
Instead of	badlā mā बदला मा		
Intelligent	chalāk चलाक		
Intentionally	jānibujhera जानीबुझेर		
Interest (money)	biāz ब्याज		
In vain	suddai सुदैर	hotane	chalan
Iron	phalam फलम		pwa
Island	tāpu टापू		
Itch, to	chilānuu चिलाउनु	oso	kiye
, the	luto लुतो		
Ivory	hāthi ko dānt हाथी को दांत	hathi sia	hathi sa
JACKAL	siāl स्याल	sila	
January ¹	māgh माघ		
Jar	bhāro, gharā भाड़ो घड़ा		
"Janr" ²	jānr जांड़	hān	pāh
,, (strained)	janr ko jol जांड़ को जोल	haua midi	pāh kiku
Javelin	bhālā भाला		
Jaw	bāngaro बांगरो		
Jay	tāwa chara तावा चड़ो		
Jealous	dāhi दाही		
Jewel	gahanā गहना		
Jew's harp	māchungi माचुंगी		
Join, to	jornu जोड़नु		
Joke	hansi thattā हंसी ठट्टा		
Joy	ānand, bhog आनन्द, भोग		
Judge, to	nisāphi g. निसाफी गः		
, a	nisāph निसाफ		
Juice	ras, jol रस, जोल		kudu

¹ See footnote 5, p. 33.² A drink made out of rice.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
July ¹	sāwan सावन		
Jump, up	uphrinu उफडीन	uphridi	
, over	phāl kātnu फालकाठनु	phāl chi	phal tho
, down		phal kā	
June ¹	asār असाढ़		
Jungle	ban बन		
Just (adj.)	sidho, sancho सीधो, सांचो		
(adv.)	bharkar, aile भरकार, अरली	chahān inang	toka
KALASI	pipā पीपा		
Keen	tez तेज		
Keep, to	rākhnu राखनु	dā	the
(maintain)	pālnu पालनु	kok	wai
Kernel	gudi गुदी		
Kerosine	matti ko tel मट्टी को तेल		
Kettle	bhaddu, ketli भड्डू, केतली		
Key	chābi चाबी		
Kick, to	khuttā le hānnu खुट्टा ले हानु	hil e datlhuk	
	lāt le hirkāunu लात ले हिरकाउनु		
Kid	pāthi पाठी		
Kidney	mirgula मिरगुला		
Kind (noun)	kisam किसम		
(adj.)	dayā दया		
King	rājā राजा		murū
Kiss, to	moai khānu मोआर खानु	moai je	moai cha
Kitchen	bhānse ghar भानसे घर		
Kite	chil चील	mollo	
Knave	thag, kapti ठग, कप्टी		
(cards)	gulām गुलाम		
Knead, to	muchiḥnu मुचिनु	jhaumki	
Knee	ghunrā घुनरा		chiga
Kneecap	pāngrā पांगरा		

¹ See footnote 5, p. 33

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Knife (pen)	chāku चाकु		
„ (ou kukri)	karda कार्दै	dung, sāt	
Knock, to	hānnu हाननु	dāthuk	
„ down	lotānnu लोटाउनु	korak	koreya
„ „	bhatkānnu भतकाउनु		
(house, etc.)			
Knot	gāntho गांठी		
Know, to	jānnu जाननु	war	rā
„ how to	dornu दोरनु		
Knowledge	thāha, sankā थाहा, संका bidhyā बिद्या		
Knuckle	gāntho गांठा		
LABOUR	kāj, kām काज, काम	zātke	ke
Laces	tanā तना		
Ladder ¹	lisnu, sirhī लिखनु, सीढ़ी		
Lake	talāu, tāl तलाउ, ताल		
Lame	dunro दुंद्रो		
Lamentation	bilāp बिलाप		
Lamp	bati बत्ती		
„ (small)	diwo दिवो		
earthenware)			
Lance Naick	piut पीउट		
Land (not sea)	jamin जमिन	ja	sa
(country)	desh देश		
Landslip	pauro पैरो		tui
Language	kurā कुरा		ta
Langnor	dheruwā डेरुवा		
Lap	kākh काख	ku	kona
Large	thulo ठुलो	karāncho, sum	tebe
Lark (bird)	kurang kurang कुरङ कुरङ chara चरा		
Last	ākhirī आखिरी pachhillo पछिलो	nunlak	lilili

¹ Lisno is wooden ladder. Bharyang are stone steps.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Last, to	rahnu रहुनु		
Late	dhilo दिहो		liyai
Lately	hālko हालको		
	āja bholi आज भोली	chining pihin	tinya pana
Laugh, to	hānsnu हांसनु	ret	nisheo
„ at	gijāunu गिजाउनु khishāunu खिशाउनु		
Law	ain ऐन		
Laziness	alchhi अलछि		ple
Lead, ¹ to	doryāunu डोर्याउन		
(noun)	sisā सीसा		
Leaf	pāt पान	lā	lā
Leak, to	chunu चुनु	jur	chai
Lean, to	ārish lagaunn आरीश लगाउनु	ārish ledi	
over, to	dhalkanu धलकनु		
(adj.)	jhuknu झुकनु dublo दुबलो	rut	che
Learn, to	siknu सिकनु	pāh	lo
Leather	chhālā चाला		tipi
Leech	juko जुको	lawat	tipy
Left (adj.)	debro देबरो		
Leg	khuttā खुट्टा	hil	pale
Legend	sawāi सवाई		
Leisure	phursat फुरसत		
Lemon	amilo अमिलो	bir	kiu
Lend, to	rin dinu रिण दिनु	rin yā	chake pi
Leopard	chituwa चितुवा		cheto
Leper	kori कोरी		
Less ²			

¹ i.e., to lead along by the hand, &c.

² Hindustani kamti can be used. To become less is ghātnu (घटनु) M. Tun. To make less is ghātaunu; The Battalion less one company—Battalion yota Kumpani chorira.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Lesson	arhi अरि		
Let, to	dinu दिनु	ya	pi
Letter (post)	chitti चिट्ठी		
(writing)	achher अछर		
Level	samma, chepto सम, चेप्टो		
Lick, to	chātūu चाटनु	lāk	le
Lid	dhakkan ढक्कन		ka
Lie, a	dhāntkurā ढांटकुरा		
, to	dhāntnu ढांटनु		lu
down, to	sutnu सुत्नु	mis	ro
Life	jyān ज्यान		
Light, to (t)	bālnu बालनु	mot	mara
(i)	jalnu जलनु	jur	lui
„ (not dark)	ujyālo उज्यालो	tianche	
„ (not heavy)	halungo हलुंगो	kiāngche	yoi
Lightning	bijli बिजली		
Like (adj.)	jasto जस्तो	dinchu	miôn
, to	ruchāunu रुचाउनु	jāk	ko
Lily	kamal ko phul कमल को फुल	kamali	kamala ta
		sarr	
Lime	kumero कमेरो		
Limp, to	khuchyāng (2) खुचांग (२)		
	garnu गरनु		
Lion	sher शेर		
Linseed	alsi अलसी		
Link	sikri सिकरी		
Lip	onth ओंठ	burlin	mode
Litter	kasingar कसींगर		
Little	siāno स्यानी	mārchu	cheoba
Live, to			
(dwell)	basnu, rahnu बस्नु, रहनु	mu	ti
(alive)	jiunu जिउनु		so
Liver	kalejo कलेजो	migin	nāno
Lizard	chhepāro छेपाङ्ग		
Load	bhār, kumlo भार, कुमलो		te
Loan	rin रिज		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Lock	tālā नासा		
Locust	salau ससो		tiri
Log	muro मुङ्गो		
Loin-cloth	langothi, dhoti लंगोठी, धोती		phāsu
Loins	chutar चूतङ्ग		maisi
Lonely	ekelai एकलै	millikāt	ghri
Long	lāma लामा	lotsa	ringi
Look, to	hernu हेरनु	dāng, ons	neo
for, to	khojnu खोजनु	pā	māya
Loop	ghero घेरो		
Loose (adj.)	khokalo खोकलो		kholekhole
, to (unrav- el)	phuskāunu फुसकाउनु	phorsāk	pla
(let go)	chhornu चोङ्गनु	dās	wāti
Lose, to	harāunu हराउनु	māt	mā
Loss	hāni, nās हानी, नास	dasha	
Lost, to get ¹	metnu मेडनु		
Loud	charko चरको		
Louse	jumrā जुमड़ा	sik (of head) geres (of body)	shie
Love	priti, māyā प्रीति, माया prem, tith प्रेम, तीथ		
Low (adv.)	tala, undho तल, उन्धो	māklāk	maye kiro
(adj.)	hocho होचो	tunche	mawale
Luck	bhāg भाग		
Lucky	bhāgemān भाग्यमान		
Luke-warm	mantāto मन्तान्तो		
Lump	dallo डल्लो		
Lung	phokso फोकसो		kloba
MAD	jhallā भाला		
Maiden	taruni तरुनी	ārnam	rime

¹ This is in the sense of disappearing, e.g. as the wake of a ship disappears.

To get lost (lose one's way) is bāto biraunu.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Maimed	khorundo खोरण्डो ghāyal bhāyāko बायल भायाको		
Main (adj.)	mul मूल		
Maize	makāi मकाई		
Make, to	banaunu garnu बनाउनु गरनु	khās, zāt la	
bed	bichhāunu बिछाउनु	tāng	tī
noise	hallā garnu हल्ला गरनु		
Male ¹	jhānk झांक		
Mallet	mungro मुंगरो		
Man	mānchha, jana मान्छ, जना mānis मानिस	bhurmi	mhi
Mango	ām आम	satak	
Mangy	khuiyā खुइया		
Manhood	ādhabāins आधाबाइसं		
Manner	parkār, rīti परकार, रीति		
Manure	mal मल	ben	
Many	dheri, sasti धेरी, सस्ती		ley
March, to	hitnu हिटनु	wān	yā
(month) ²	chait चैत		
Mare	ghori घोड़ी		
Mark	chino चिनो		
Market	bazār बाजार		
Marmot	pia प्या		
Marry, to	biāh garnu ब्याह गरनु	biah zāt	biah la
Mars (planet)	mangal मङ्गल		
Marsh	dhāp, shimshār धाप, शिमशार		
Marvelous	gajab गजब		
Master	guru गुरु		
Mat	māndro मान्द्रो		peho
Match	diyāsālāi दियासलाई		
Matter (pus)	pip पिप	mā	noho

¹ Of birds, Bhalya. Goats, Bhokya and Khessia. Human, Lognia, Ohhorō. Of others, Jhank.

² See footnote 5, p. 83.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Mattress	tosak, gadda तोसक, गद्दा		
May ¹	jeth जेठ		
Measles	dādura दादुरा		
Meaning	artha अर्थ		
Meat	shikār, māsū शिकार, मासु	sia	se
Medicine	okhadi ओखदी	usah	moi
Meek	sudu सुदो		
Meet, to	bhetnu भेटनु phela pārnu फेला पारनु	dūp	to
Melon	kharbhujā खरभुजा		
Melt, to	galnu गलनु	galish	galiy
Mend (patch)	tālnu टालनु		
Mercy	chhimā छीमा		
Metal	dhātu धातु		
Meteor	phutne tārā फुत्ने तारा		
Micturate, to	mutnu मुत्तनु	rosh ka	ku toy
Midday ²	madhyān मध्यान dopahar दोपहर	numshin	
Midnight	ādhārāt आधारात		adhamisa
Middle	mājh माझ		
Mildew	sinduri rog सिन्दुरी रोग dhumsi धुमसी		
Milk, butter	mahi माही		
Milk	dudh दुध	gnie	
„, sour, curd	dahī दही		
Mill (water)	ghatta गढा		
Millet	bhadu भदु	kasāunri	
Mina (bird)	dangre, sārū दाङ्गरे सारु		
Minal	dāphe दाफे		
Mind, the	man मन		
„, to	dhanda mānnu डहन्दा माननु		
Mine, a	khāni खानी		
„ (explo- sive)	surang सुरङ्ग		

¹ See footnote 5, p. 38.

² See footnote 2, pp. 31-32.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Miscarry, to	tuhinu तुहिनु	lo	
Miser	sum सुम		
Mist	kuhiro कुहिरौ		machoo
Mistake	bhul भूल		
Mistress	mukhiāni मुखियानी		
(chief)			
Mole (animal)	chhuchundro चुचुन्दरो		
(body)	kothi कोठी		
Moment	chhin चिन		
Monday	saumbār सोम्बार		
Mongoose	niolo musā न्योलो मुसा		
Monkey	bānar, lāku बानर, लाकु		timu
„ (large)	dheruwā डेरुवा		sobargi
Month	mahinā महिना		
Moon ¹	jun जून	geaut	lāngi
Moral (adj.)	tapāsi तपासी		
Morning ²	bhiyāna भयान	gorak	nāka
Mortar	bajralep बजरलेप		
Mosque	masjid मसजिद		
Mosquito	lāmkhutyā लामखुत्या		
Moss	jhyāu भ्याऊ		
Moth	putli पुतली		tāmlo
Mother ³	āmā आमा	boya, me	ama
Mould, a	sāncho सांचो		
Mountain	parbat, lekh परबत, लेख		
Mouse	musā मुसा	biu	namu
Moustache	jungā जुंगा	mur	mora
Mouth	mukh मुख	nir	sun
Move, to (t)	sārnu सारनु		sare
(i)	hitnu हिटनु	wān	prā
Much	dhere धेरै		ley
Mud	hilo हिलो		

¹ In high-flown language Chandra; New Moon is Aunsi jun. Full Moon is Parānio jun.

² See footnote 2, pp. 31-32.

³ See footnote 2, pp. 35-36.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Mulberry	kiru किरु		
Mule	khachehar खचर		
Multiply, to	gunnā gunnu गुन्ना गुनु gunnu गुनु		
Mumps	hānre हान्रे		
Murmur	gangan गगन		
Muscle	nasā नासा		cha
Mushroom	chyāu च्याऊ	mugan	chyapo
Music ¹	gīt, rāg गीत, राग	ling	kwi
Musk	kasturi कस्तुरी		
„ deer	kasturā कस्तूरा		
„ pod	binā बिना		
Mustard	rāi राई		
Mutiny	balwā, gadr बल्वा, गदर		
Muzzle	mohri मोहरी		
NAICK	amaldār अमलदार		
Nail (finger)	nang नङ	ārgin	yoshi
(iron)	prekh, kil प्रेख, कील		
Naked	nāngo नांगो		
Name	nām, nāun नाम, नाजं	ārmin	mi
Nape	ghichrā घिचरा		kare
Narrow	sānguro सांगुरो		
Navel	nāito नाइटी	pere	pade
Near	nir, najik निर, नजीक	kherap	gnār
Necessary,			
to be	chāinnu चाहिनु	chaidis	chaidi
Neck	ghānti घांटी	dunga	orko
„ back of	gluchuk घुचुक		kare
Necklace	mālā माला		
Needle	siyo सियो	ārcha	ta
Neighbour	chhimeki छिमेकी		

¹ Tune is bhākhā or rāg. A song is gīt. First line phet, second line tuppā.

Instruments. Mādel—a tomtom; dhol—big drum. Manjun—cymbals. Bansuli—flute. Machungi—Jew's harp. Morali—pipe (made from hookah bowl). Sarangi—fiddle. Harmoni—guitar.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Nephew ¹	bhatijā भतीजा	bhāḍza	
Nerve	nasā नसा		
Nervous	harbar, ātine हरबर, आतीने		
Nest	gunr गूँइ	min	chôn
Net	jāl जाल		
Nettle	sisno सिस्नो	gio	polo
Never	kaile ne कैले ने	ma sien	
New	nayā, nolā नया, नोला (different)	minam	
Next ²	ārko आरको		
Nice	nakuli नकुली		
Niece ¹			
Night	rāt रात	nabi	mīsa
Nip, to	chimātnu चिमाटनु	chilik	
off, to	chunrnu चुँइनु		
Nod (in sleep)	jhulnu झुलनु		
Noise	sabd, hallā सब्द, हल्ला	ot	
N. C. O.	hudedār हुदेदार		
North	utar उत्तर		
Nose	nāk नाक	nā	nā
Nose-ring			
(centre)	bulāki, mundro बुलाकी, मुन्द्रो		
„ (outside)	phuli फूली		
Nostril	nāk kō dulo नाक को हुलो		
November ³	mangsir मङ्गसीर		
Now	aile, bharkar ऐली, भरकार	inang, chahān	toka
Numb, to be	kakrinu ककरीनु		
(adj.)	kakrio ककरीयो		
Nut	badām बादाम		
(betel)	pān पान		
(chewing)	supāri सुपारी		
Nutmeg	jāiphul जाइफल		

¹ See footnote 2, pp. 35-36. "

² "The man next Ranbir"—"Ranbir ko chheo ko manchha."

³ See footnote 2, p. 33.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
OAK	bānj ko rukh बाँज को रुख		
Oar	gabana गबना		
Oat	jau जौ		
Oath	kiriā किरिया		
Obey, to	mānnu माननु		
Obligation	kar कर		
Oblique	chhatkyā छटक्या		
Obscene	phohri फोहरी		
„ (of talk) used by women	nanāuli नानउली		
Obstinate	magro मगरो		
October ¹	kārtik कार्तिक		
Odd	amel अमेल्		
Odour (good)	bāsin बासिन्		thāh
(bad)	gandha गन्ध		„
Often	ghari ghari गड़ी गड़ी		
Oil	tel तेल	siri	chhiku
Ointment	mallam मल्लम		
Old	buro (people) बुङो purāno (things) पुरानो		
„ (worn out, of people)	thotro थोतरो		
Omen	sakun सकुन		
On	mā, māthi मा, माथी	ang	
Once	ekpaltā एकपल्टा	katpalta	palta ghri
Onion	piāz पियाज		
One-eyed	kānā काना		
Only	māttiri माथे		
Open, to	ugharnu उघड़नु	pho	to, phai
Opinion	mato मतो		
Opium	aphim अफीम		
Opportunity	maukā मौका		
	belā बेल्ला		
Opposite	pāri, sāmne पारी, सामने	parlag	kyanja

¹ See footnote 5, p. 33.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Or	yā था		
Orange	santalā सुन्तला		
„ pig	kesara केशरा		
Order, to	arhānu अहानु		
„ an	agyan, āin आग्या, आइन		
„ , to put in	thankiāunu थनक्याउनु		
Ornament	gahanā गहना		
Orphan	tuhura, dāto दुहरा, दानी		
Other	ārko आरको	phoko	
Outstrip, to	uchhinu उचिनु	rit	tô
Oval	lāmchhe लामचे		
Oven	agenā अगेना		koda
Over (prep.)	māthi माथी	dhenām	taye
(finished)	bhaisakio भाइसक्यो	bhyatta	khai
	bhyāyo भयायो		
Owl	lātā chara लाटा चरा		lumbra
Own (adj.)	aphnu अफनु	mino	rose
Owner	dhani धनी		ploba
PACK (cards)	tās तास		
„ to	thankiaunu थनक्याउनु		
Packet	puntro पुन्तरो		
Pad, a	gaddā गदा		
Page	patrā पत्रा		
Pail (wooden)	theko ठेको		
Pain	dukh दुख		
Paint, to	rangāunu रंगाउनु		
Pair	jorā जोड़ा		
Palace	rājmahal राजमहल		
Palm (tree)	tār ko rukh तार को रुख		
(hand)	lathkelo लाथकेलो	hutpiak	yopla
Pane	aenā ऐना		
Panther	chituwā चितुवा		cheto
Paper	kāgaj कागज		
Parade	kawāj कवाज		
Paralysis	bān बान		
Pardon	māph माफ		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Parents	āmābābu आमाबाबु		
Parrot	shugā शुगा		
Part	bhāg भाग		
Particular	khās खास		
Partner	sangi संगी	lapha	āgu
Partridge	titrā तितरा	chāmre	tendre
Party	toli टोली		
Pass, to (away)	bitnu, marnu बितनु, मरनु	shi	shiy
(time)	kātnu काटनु	chi	to
(outstrip)	uchhinu उछिनु		
(by)	bāto jānu बाटो जानु		
, a (permit)	purza पुर्जा		
(mountain)	ghānti घांटी		
Past	biteko बिटेको		
Paste	lei लै		
Pasture	kharka खरक		
Patch, to	tālnu टालनु		
Path	gorento or chor bāto जोरेटो दारह ; या चोर बाटो	gorento lām	gorento kyya
Pathan	wākhlyā वाखल्या		
Patience	dhiraj धिरज		
Patwari	mukhiā मुखिया		
Pause, to	parkhanu परखनु	rung	pre
Paw	panjā पन्जा	hut	uri
Pay, to	tirnu तिरनु		
(noun)	talab, tanakā तलाब, तनका		
Pea	kerāu केराउ		
Peace	sunsān, sukh सुनसान, सुख mel मेल larāi na bhaya ko belā छद्दार न भाको बेला		
Peach	āru आरु	gurli	kolo
Péacock	majur मजुर		
Peak	tipri टोप्री		
Pear	nāspāti नासपाती		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Pearl	moti मोती		
Peg	kila कीला		
Pen	kalam कलम		
Pencil	pinsil पिनसिल		
Penknife	chakku चकू		
People	mānchheharu मान्छेहरू		
Pepper	golmirich गोल्मिरीच		
„ red	khursāni खुरसानौ		
Per cent	sekarā pachhī सेकड़ा पची		
Perhaps	sāhit, kunni सायत, कुन्नी		
Personality	mohani मोहनी		
Perspiration	pasinā पसीना	namchus	cheba
Persuade, to	phakāunu फकाउनु	bum	wha
Petal	phul ko pat फूल को पत		
Petition	binti बिन्ती		
Phlegm, nasal	sigān सीगान	nā	nā
Physical drill	akhārā अखाड़ा		
Pick, to	tipnu टिपनु	dhum	tu
„ a	gainti गैती		
Picture	taswir तस्वीर		
Piebald	chhirbiryā छिरविरया		
Pierce, to	chhernu छेरनु	khoak	to
Pig (tame)	sungar सुंगर	wāk	tili
(wild)	banel बनेल		to
Pigeon (tame)	parewā परेवा		
(wild)	malewa मलेवा		
(„ big)	bajewa बजेवा		
(green)	halisa हलिसा		kuga
Pillar	khambā खम्बा		
Pillow	sirān सिरान		kreku
Pimple			
(big) (boil)	khatirā खटौरा	mā	po
(small)	phokā, bibrā फोका बिबरा		
	dandiphur दन्डी फौर		
(black)	kothī कोठी		
Pinch	chimātanu चिमेटनु	chimtili	

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Pincers (crab)	saifāsu सुनासु		
Pine, a	sallā ko rukh सल्ला को रुख		
Pineapple	kāble kuthan काब्ल कुथन		
Pine martin	molsāpri मोलसाप्री		
Pipe	nalā, nali नल्ला, नली		
(musical)	morali मोरली		
Pit	khālto खासुटो		
Pitcher	gharā, gharlā घड़ा, घैला	kunra	kunra
Pity	chhimā, dayā क्षीमा, दया		
Place, a	thāun ठाँक		klo
(good cool)	shital शीतल		
(bad hot)	aul ओल		
, to	rākhnu राखनु	dā	the
Plague	putke rog पुठ के रोग		
Plains, the	des; mādes̄h देस; मादेश		
Plan	yukti युक्ति		
Plane, to	tāchhnu ताखनु	jiak	chā
Plank	phalek फलक		
Plant	hiruwā बिबवा		
, to	ropnu, gārnu रोपनु, गाढनु	chag	ri
Play, to	khelnu खेलनु	ges	klo
Pleasant	ramāilo रमाइलो		
Please, to	ramāunu रमाउनु	marang	sain
Pleased	ramāyo रमायो	marānga	saiñ tai
Pleasure	ānand, bhog आनन्द, भोग		
Plot	yukti युक्ति		
Plough, a	halo हलो	har	
, to	halobāunu हलोबाउनु	sil	
	jotnu जोतनु		
Pluck, to	tipnu टिपनु	dhum	to
Pluck (noun)	dhiraj धिरज		
Plum	ālubokhrā आलुबोखरा		
Pocket .	khalti खाल्ती		
Pod	bālā बाला		
Poison	bikh बिष		nari
Poisonous	bisālū बिषालू		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Poke, to	chhāmchhum, g. खामचुम ग		
Pole	danda दंडा		
„ (for carrying tigers, etc.)	nol नोल		
Polite	sushil सुशील		
Pomegranate	dārim दाड़िम		
Pond	pokhari पोखरी		
Pony	tato टटो		
Pool	rah राह		
Poor	kangāli कंगाली nirdhani निर्धनी		
Porcupine	dumsi दुमषी		tosi
Possible	hosakne हो सकने		
Post (mail)	dāk डाक		
„ (stick)	shito शितो		
„ (be posted)	thekna ठेकनू		
Pot (earth)	hānri हांरी		pu
„ (brass and spout)	garuwā गरुवा		
Potato	ālu आलु		
Pour, to	jhānu जहाउनु		
Power	bal बल		
Powerful	balio बलियो		
Powder	dhulo धुलो		
Precipice	bhir भीर		pro
Pregnant	bhāri jyan भारी ज्यान gārbh गर्भ	tuk bumli	pho noimo
Present, a	dān दान		
(adj.)	hāzir हाजिर		
Press, to			
(down)	khāndnu खांदनु		
(print)	chhāpnu छापनु		ple'
(squeeze)	ninchornu निचोर्नु		chura
(in crowd)	ghachoha dinu बचा दिनु antiāunu अचाउनु	dus antidi	kaya anti

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Pretend, to	nuiñ g. न्यूँ ग. bahānā g. बहाना ग.		
Pretty	rāmro रामरो	sieche	chhiaba
Prey	airi अरि		po
Price	dām दाम		se
Prick, to	ghochnu घोचनु	khowāk	malo
Pride	mijāt मिजात		
Prince	rajcumār राजकुमार rāja ko chhorō राजा को होरो	raje mija	murai cha
Princess	rājcumārī राजकुमारी		murai chami
Print, to	chhāpnu छापनु		ple
Private	gupt गुप्त		
Procession	melā मेला		
Profession	beopār ब्योपार		
Profit	naphā नफा		
Promise, to	bāchā garuu बाचा गरनु		
Proof	pramāñ प्रमाण		
Protect (keep unharmed)	jogāunu जोगाउनु		
Proud	ghamandī घमण्डी		
Provision	sāmal सामल		
Pull, to	tānnu ताननु	tāndi	
down, to	bhatkānu भतकाउनु	bhāta	
Pulse	nāri नारी		cha
Pumpkin	lauki लोकी		
Punishment	dand, sazā दंड, सजा		
Pure	sudo, nirmal सुदो, निरमल		
Purge, to	jhāra phirnu ; भाड फिरनु ; hognu होगनु	penka	kli to
,, , a	julap जुलाप		
Purple	baijñi बैजनी		
Purpose †	mansa मन्सा		

1 "He did it on purpose"—"U le jane bhujera gario."

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Pursue, to	pachhi pachhi jānu पछी र जानु	nuning	lilililiya
Push, to	ghachyā dinu घचा दिनु	dus	kay
Put, to	rākhnu राखनु	dā	the
, on	lagāunu लगाउनु	bil	ke
, out	mārnū मारनु	sāt	sai
QUAIL, A	bater बटेर		
Quarrel, a	jhagrā जगडा		
Queen	rāni रानी		
Queer	anautho अनौठो		
Quench, to	bujhānu बुझानु	sāt	sai
Question	sawāl सवाल		
Quick	chānri, chhito चाँदै, बिटो		
Quill	pwāukh पाँच	mikar	peh
Quiver	dhongro ढाँघ्रो		
Quoit	chakkar चकर		
RACE	bāzi बाजी		
Rafter	karang करङ		
Rag	jhumro, luttā जुमरो, लुट्टा		
Ragged	thāngne थांगने		
(in rags)			
Railway-line	rail ko lig रेल को लिग		
Rain, to	barsanu बरसनु		na yu
Rains, the	barkhā बर्खा		
Rainbow	indreni इन्द्रयान्नी		
Raise, to	uthāunu उठाउनु	sotāk,	re
Ram, to	pitnu पिटनु	dātup	do
, a	bokya, sānde बोक्का, साँडे		
Ramrod	gaj गज		
Rank	darjā दर्जा		
Raspberry	aisālu ऐसालु	digāse	pala
Rat	musā मुसा	biu	namu
Rate	bhau भाव		
Ration	rasad रसद		
Raw	kācho काचो	mibil	siu
Read	parnu पढनु	parish	khe, pardi

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Ready	tayār तयार		
Real	khās खास		
Reap, to	kātnu काटनु	chi	to
Rebuke, to	dhamkānu धमकानु hakānu हकानु		
Receive, to	pāunu पाउनु	din	yo
Recognise	chinnu चिनु		
Recruit	rangrut रंगरुट		
Recruiting	galla गला		
Red	rāto रानी	geche	wālkia
Reflection	chhāyā छाया		
Refuse, the	kasingar कशीगर		
Regularly	barābar बराबर		
Reign, to	rāj garnu राज गरनु		
Relief	badali बदली		
Religion	dham धर्म		
Remain	rahnu रहनु	mu, rung	ti
	parkhanu परखनु		
Remainder	ubryāko उबरयाको		gne
Remember	samjhanu समझनु		
Remind	samjhāunu समझाउनु		lo
Remove	lejāunu लेजाउनु sārnu सारनु	āl, sārdi	boya
Rent	bhārā, kirāya भाड़ा, किराया		
Repair	sudhārnū सुधारनु		
Repent	pachhtāunu पछतानु		
Reproof	dhamki धमकी		
Request	binti बिन्ती		
Resolve	thaharānu ठहरानु āntnu आउनु		
Respectable	sajjan सज्जन mānwālo मानवालो		
Responsible	jimāwāri जिम्मावारी		
, to be	utara dinu उत्तरादिनु		
Rest, to (t.)	bisāunu बिसाउनु		
Result	phal फल		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Return (go)	pharkera janu फर्केर जानु		
(come)	pharki ānu फर्की आनु	leisma ra	
Revenge	palto पल्टो		
Rhinoceros	gainra गैंडा		shon
Rhodedendron	guruwans गुरुवांस		pora
Rib	kokha, karang कोखा, करङ		
Rice (cooked)	bhāt भात	chho	koin
(raw)	chāwal चावल	chhuru	si
(parched)	chiurā चिउड़ा		
(growing)	dhān धान	chhosān	malāh
Rich	dhani धनी		
Riches	dhan धन		mui
Riddle	ahān अहान		
Ridge (hill)	dānrā डांड़ा		
Right			
(not left)	dāhinā दाहिना	dorche	kelo
(not wrong)	thik ठीक		
Ring, to	bajaunu बजाउनु	gn	rā
(finger)	aunti, mundra अउन्टी, मुन्द्रा		chia
Nose and ear rings see under nose and ear.			
Ripe	pākyāko पाक्याको	mina	mih
Ripen	paknu, phulnu पाकनु, फुलनु	wāt	sār
Rise, to	uthnu उठनु	so	re
River	gangā गंगा		
Road	bāto बाटो	lām	kyya
Roast, to	sekāunu सेकाउनु	āre	rô
	polnu पोल्नु	jo	kro
Rob	chornu, lutnu चोरनु लुटनु	kus	yo
Robber	dāku डाकू		
Robber, a	chor चोर		
Rock, a	thulo dhunga ठुलो ढुंगा	karāncho lung	tābe yuma
Rod	tāngā, tangālo तांगा, तंगालो		
Roll, to	bernu, lapetnu बेक्नु, लपेटनु		
down, to	paltāunu पल्टाउनु		
(as tea) to	mānrnu माइनु	arju	ne

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Roof	chhānā चाना		
Room	kothā कोठा		
Root	jarā, जरा, mūla मुला		
up, to	ukhelnu उखेलनु	hot	siu
Rope	jiuri, dori जीउरी, डोरी, sutari सुतरी		cho
(porter's)	nāmlo नामलो	biri	topi
Rose, a	gulāb गुलाब		
Rot, to	kuhnu कुडनु	gel	kraiya
Rough	khasro खसरो		
Round	ghero, gəl घेरो, गोख bātulo बाटूलो		
Rouse, to	uthāunu उठाउनु	sotāk	re
Row, a	halla, hāhu हला, हाड		
Royal	rājāko राजाको		
Rub, to	michnu, malnu मिचनु मलनु	mol	ni
Rubbish	kasīgar कसीगर		
Rude	anghar अंगड		
Rug	kāmlo, pānkhi कामलो, पांखी rāri राई		
Ruin	nās नास	dasha	
Rule	ain ऐन		
, to	rāj garnu राज गरनु		
Rum	rakshi रकशी		
Run, to	dugurnu दुगुडनु	kher	bhagdi
Rupee ¹	kampani कमपनी		muhi
Rust	khai खई		
SACK	thailo थैली	shana	nedo
Sacred	pabitra पबौच		
Sacrifice, to	chadhānu चढानू		
, a	balidān बलौदान		
Sadness	udās उदास	birāha	birās
Saddle	zīn जीन		
Sake of	lāgi लागि		

¹ See footnote 1, p. 47.

ENGLISH	KHAS.	MAGAR	GURUNG
Salt (noun)	nun नून	chhāl'	chāza
(adj.)	nunilo नूनीलो		
Salute, to	dhok g. डोक गः	jor	phiyo
Sambhar	jaryāh जाय्रा		
Sand	bālnwa बालुवा		
Satisfied, to be	santusht संतुष्ट		
Satisfy, to	aghāunu अघाउनु.	rās	mūr
(with food, etc.)			
Saucepan	tāuli ताकली		
Saturday	shanicharbār शनीचरवार		
Saturn	shani शनी		
Savage	ghāmar घामरु		
	jangali जंगली		
, a	banmānchha बनमाच्छ		
Save (t)	bachāunu बचाउनु	jiwāk	
	rachhya garnu रक्षा गरनु		
(i)	bachnu बचनु	ji	so
Saw	āri, karāti चारौ, कराती		
Say	bhannu भननु	di	bi
Scabbard	khol, dāb खाल, दाब		
Scale (of fish)	katla कतला		
Scar	tātā, dām टाटा, डाम		tāti
Scare, to	darāunu डराउनु	biri	gni
Scatter (t)	phijāunu फिजाउनु		
(i)	phijnu फिजनु		
Scissors	kainchi कैचि		
Scent (good)	bāsin बासिन	nāma	thāh
(bad)	ganda गन्ध	"	"
Schoolmaster	guru गुरु		
Scoff	thatta garnu ठहा गरनु		
Scorn, to	ghin garnu विन गरनु	jhir	
Scorpion	bichehhi बिच्छी		
Scotch	ghāgre घागेर		
Scrape, to	khurkaunu खुरकाउनु		
" off, to	tāchhnu ताकनु		chai
(as in planing)			

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Scratch, to	kaheāunu कन्याउनु	uk	ri
Scratched, to be	chithranu चौथरनु		
Scream, to	chichiaunu चौचाउनु	chiāk	
Screen, a	chhirki छिइकी		
Screw	pech पेच		
„ -driver	pechkas पेचकस		
Scurf	chāyā चाया		
Scythe	ānsi आंसो		
Sea	samundar समुन्द्र		
Seaweed	simāli सिमाली		
Seal	chhāp छाप		
Seasoned	chhipiāko छिपियाको	rāngche	
Seat	pirkā पीइका		
Secret (adj.)	gupta गुप्त		
Secretly	luki lukera लुकी लुकेर	archim	loloi
See	dekhnū, hērnū देखनु, हेरनु	dāng	nio, mār
Seed	biu बिउ	choiyo	plu
„ (tea)	gerā गेरा		
Seedling	biruwā बिइवा		
Seek	khajnu खाजनु		
Seize	samātnu समातनु	jim	kā
Seldom	kaile kaile mātri कैले र मात्री		
Sell	biknu विकनु	ārī	chu
Send	pathaunu पठाउनु	birin	bini
„ for	jhikāunu जिक्काउनु	donāk	twi
Sentry	paharā पहरा		
„ box	gumti गुमटी		
Separate, to	chhutāunu छुटाउनु	dās	wāti
(adj.)	alag अलग		
September ¹	asoj असीज		
Servant	bāndā बाँदा		
Sew	siunu सिउनु	rup	tu
Shade	chhāhāri छाहारी		

¹ See footnote 5, p. 33.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Shadow	chhāyā चाया		
Shake	halāunu हलाउनु	whék	lā
Shallow	shim, janghāri शीम, जंघारी		
Shame	lāj लाज	kāra	pi
Shape	rup, dhāl रूप, ढाल		
Share	ansa, bhāg अंस, भाग		
Sharp (blade)	lagne, dhārilo लाग्ने, धारीलो		
(point)	tikhō तिखो	gīmche	miu
Sharpen, to	dhār lagāunu धार लगाउनु	dhār ledik	dhār ledi
	udhāru उधारनु		
Sharpening stone	sili सीली		
Shave, to	chhurā le phālu चुरा ले फालु		
(hair)			
„ off (wood, etc.)	tāchhnu ताक्नु		chai
Sheath	dāb दाब		
Shed	katerā कटेरा		
Sheep	bherā भेडा		kui
Sheet	chedar चेदर		
Shelf	khopā खोपा		
Shell (egg)	khapati खपटी		
(gun)	golā गोला		
Shelter	ār आड		
Shepherd	gothālā गोठाला		prōnchē mhi
Shield	dhāl ढाल		
Shin	nalihār नलीहाड		
Shirt	bhoto, kurtha भोटो, कुर्था		
Shiver	kāmu कामु	hoi	tāra
Shoe	jutā जुता		
Shoot, to	goli le hirkānu गोली ले हिरकानु		
	banduk charkāunu बन्दूक चरकाउनु	banduk phorek	
Shop	dukān दुकान		
Shore	pākḥā, kinārā पाक्हा, किनारा		choko

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Short	hōcho होचो	tunche garche (of men)	maba
Shot	chharā चरा		
Shoulder	kum कुम		paido (lam- jung) kānda (kaski)
Show, to , a	dekhāunu देखानु barāti, ramitā बराती रमीता	tanāk	ūn
Shower	jhari जहि		
Shrine	thān थान		
Shrink	sāngrinu सांगरीनु khumchinu खुमचौनु		
Shut	thunnu थुनु	tu	thundi
Sick	birāmī बिरामी madhuro मधुरो	chāh	nāba
(to vomit)	wāknu ; wāk wāk garnu, chādnu वाकनु ; वाक र गरनु चादनु	ok	rui
Sickle	ānsi आँसी		
Sickly			
(human)	rogi रोगी		
(plants)	sikro सिकरो		chāngra
Side (hill)	chheo चेव		
(ribs)	kākhi, kokhā काखी, कोखा		
Sieve	chālno चाँलनो		
Sift	chālno चाँलनु		
Sight (gun)	makkhi मक्खि		
(of eye)	nazar नजर		
Sign	chino चिनो		
Signal	sān सान		
Signature	sahi (lagāunu) सही		
(to make)	(समाउनु)		
Silence	sunsān सुनसान		
Silent (man)	gamilo गमीलो		
Silk	resham रेशम		
Silver	chāndi चाँदी		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Sin	pāp पाप		
Since	bāta बाटा	ing	
Sinew	nasā नसा		
Sing, to	gānu गानु	ling	kwi pri
Singe	aile aile polnu अले ९ पोलनु		
Single	yota योटा	kāt	ghri
(bachelor)	kanne कनने		
Sink, to	dubnu डुबनु	thah	plai
Sister ¹	didi, baini दिदि, बैनी		ani; gniclu
Sit	basnu बसनु	mu	ti
Size	dal डाल		
Skill	sip सीप		
Skillful	sipālu सीपालु		
Skin	chhālā चाला		tipi
Sky	akās, sarga आकाश, सर्ग		mu
Slack	dhilo ढिलो		
Slate	jhingiti जिंगिति		
Slave	kamārā कमारा		wāza
	bāndā बांदा		
Sleep, to	sutnu सुतनु	mis	ro
(noun)	nind नौंद	mi	naru
Sleeve	bāulā बाउला		
Slip, to	larknu लरकनु	armet	pli
	chiphlinu चिफलिनु		
Slippery	chiphlo चिफलो	armetche	ple
Slow	dhilo, susto ढिलो, सुस्तो		
Slug	chiphlo kirā चिफलो किरा		kabo
Small	siāno स्यानो	garche (of man) marche (always chion was) tunche (became)	
Small-pox	biphar बिफर		
Smear, to	lipnu लिपनु	lāk	siāla

¹ See footnote 2, pp. 35-36.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Smell, to	ṣungnu सुंगनु	ārmush	thahna
, a (bad)	ganda गन्ध	māsieche nāma	achhiaba thah
(good)	bāsin बासिन	jāpche nāma	chhiaba thah
Smoke	dhuwān धुवाँ		mikhu
Smooth	chillo चिल्लो		
Snail	chiphlo kirā चिफ्लो कौड़ा		kabo
Snake	lām kirā, nār लामकीड़ा, नाम	bul	pokri
(large)	ajingar अजीगर		
Snare, a	pānso पाँसो		gno
Snatch away	khosnu खोसनु	shiad	piy
Sneak, a	khel halne खेल हालने	khel zātni	khel choni
Sneer	hishknu हिशकनु nāk nichornu नाक निचोड़नु		
Sneeze	chim garnu चिम गरनु		
Sniff	sungnu सुंगनु	ārmush	thahna
Snipe	chāha चाहा		
Snore	ghurnu घरनु	ghurish	ghuridi
Snow	hiun हिउ		
,, range	himāl हिमाल		
Soap	sāban साबन		
Sod	chhapri छपड़ी		
Soft	kāunlo काउलो		
Solder (to)	rāng (le jorū) रांग, (ले) जोड़नु		
Soldier	tilingā तिलिङ्गा		
Sole (foot)	paitla पैतला		
Some	koi कोई	sui	kawe
Sometimes	kaile kaile कैले कैले	sien sien	khayan khayan
Somewhere	kahin कहीं	kulak	kana
Son ¹	chhorō छोरो	mija	cha
Son-in-law	jawāin जवाई		

¹ See footnote 2, pp. 35-36.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Song ¹	gid गीद	ling	kwi
Sore, a	ghāu घाव		
Sort	kisam किसम		
Soul	prān प्राण		
Sound, to	bajāunu बजाउनु		rā
, a	sabd सब्द		
(good)	nirogi, niko निरोगी, निको		
	tagro तगड़ो		
Sour	amilo अमिलो	bir	kin
South	dakhan दखन		
Sow, a	sugarni सुगरनी		tili
, to	biu chharnu बिउ च्छर्नु		
Spade	belcha बेलचा		
Spades	hukm हुकम		
Spare, to	bachāunu बचाउनु		
(adj.)	phāltu फाल्तु		
Spark	oleni ओलेनी		
Sparrow	bhangera भंगेरा		kolme
Speak	bhannu भन्नु	chiāk, de	bi
Spear	bhālā भाला		
Spectacles	chasmā चस्मा		
Spend	māsnu मास्नु		
Spice	masālā मसाला		
Spider	mākurā माकुरा	gharuwa	timru
Spill	pokhnu पोख्नु	yat	niy
Spin, to	bhurung ghumāunu भुर्नु		
(thread)	bunnu बुन्नु	jāh.	ro
	kātnu कात्नु (cut = काट्नु)	yet	rānt
Spinning machine	katuwā कटुवा		
Spine	darānlu दारान्लु		krezā
Spirit	sāns, prān सांस, प्राण		

¹ For the various songs see Songs (Part IV). To sing a song is Git jbig-u (M. Ling do. G. kwi pri). The tune is bhākha. The first line is Phet. The second line Tuppa.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Spit	thuknu थुकनु	thuk	thuya
Spleen	phio फो		
Splinter	tukro टुकड़ो		
Split, to	chirnu, phātnu चिरनु, फाटनु	che	plew
Spoke, a	pakheto पखेटो		
Spoil, to	bigārnū बिगाड़नु biraunu बिराउनु	bigaidi	noā
Spoon	dāru डारु		
„ (bhat- mixing)	paneu पनेउ		
Spotted	chhimbiryā छिबिबिरया		
Sprain, to	markanu मरकनु		kriya
Spread, to	phailānu फैलानु		pionya
Spring, to	uphrinu उफरीनु phāl kātnu फाल काटनु	phorju phal ka	uphridi phal ne
„ a (water)	panero पनेरो	digātn	kāndu
„ (metal)	kamāni कमानी		
„ (season)	basant बसन्त		
Sprinkle (i)	burburinu बुरबुरीनु		
„ (t)	burburyānu बुरबुरयानु		
Sprout, a	tusā टुसा		
Square	chār patti चारपट्टी		
Squeak	chichiānu चोचोउनु	chiāk	
Squeeze	nichānu निचाउनु chepnu चेषनु antiānu अँचाउनु		chiora
Squint	serho सेहो		
Squirrel	lokhroke लोखोके		
Stab	ghochnu गोचनु chhuri dāsnū हुरी दासनु		mlo
Stage (resting place at night)	bās बास		
Stagger	lotde lotde jānn लोटडै र जानू		
Stain, a	dāg दाग		
Stairs	sirhi, lisno सीढ़ी, लिस्नो		
„ (stone)	bharyāng भय्याङ्ग		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Stale	bāsi बासी		
Stalk, a	dānth डाँठ		
Stall, a	katerā कटेरा		
Stammer	bhagbhage garnu भगभगे गरनु		
Stamp, to	khutta mārnu खुटा मारनु		
Stand, to	ubhīnu उभीनु	torosh le	raī
	thāro hunnu ठाड़ो ऊवनु		
	arinu अड़िनु	tong	aridi
Star	tārā तारा	tuga	sāra
Statue	murti मुरती		
Start, to			
(jump)	jhasaknu भासकनु		
(begin)	lāgnu, thālnu लागनु, थालनु		
Stay, to	rahnu रहनु	mu	ti
Steal, to	chornu चोरनु	kus	yo
Steam	bhāp भाप		
Steel	ispāt इस्पात		
Steep	bhirālo भिरालो		pro
Step, to	teknu टेकनु	tekdi	meya
Stick, to (in door)	aljhanu अलजानु atkanu अतकनु	hār̥k	kawa
(adhere q.v.)	tāsnu, lāgnu टासनु, लागनु		
Stick, a	lauro, chhari लोरो, छड़ी	dānga	pare
Sticks, small	choila चोरला		
Stiff	sāro सारो		
Still (adj.)	sunsān सुनसान		
(adv.)	aile, āji ऐले, आजौ	chaha	tokan
Sting, to	toknu टोकनु	jik	chiya
Stingy	sum सुम		
Stomach	bhuri, pet भुड़ि, पेट	tuk	po
Stone	dhungā दूंगा	lung	yuma
Stool	morhā मोड़ा		
Stoop, to	niurnu न्युड़नु	gum	kwāta
Stooping	ghopto घोपटो		kwā
Stop (t)	chheknu छेकनु thāmnu थामनु	chekdi, tun	chekdi

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Stop (i) (re- main)	parkhnu, rahnu परखनु, रहनु	rung, mu	ti
(i) (halt)	ubhinu, arinu उभौनु, अदिनु		
Storey	talā तला		
„ top	ānti आँटी		
Storm	āndhi bhaunri आंधि भौरी		
Story	sawāi, katha सवाई कथा		
Straight ¹	sojho, surilo सोझो, सुरौलो		
	sarāsā सरासा		
Stranger	pardeshi परदेशी		
	birāno mānchha बिरानो मान्छ		
Strap	phitā फिता		
Straw	parāl पराल		
Strawberry	bhuinkāphal भुर्रिं काफल		
Stream	kholsi खोल्सी		
Strength	bal बल		
Stretch (t)	pasārnu पसारनु	shialik	sion
(legs)	tankāunu तनकाउनु		
(i)	tanknu तनकनु		
Strike, to	hirkānu हिरकानु	dathup	liya
(clock)	bajnu बजनु	gna	gniya
String	dhāgo धागो	sutta	ru
Strip, to	nikhārnū निखारनु		
(clothes)	kārnū काढनु	don	pli
Striped	dharkyā धरक्या		
Stroke, to	musārnu मुसारनु		
Strong	balio बलियो		pom
Struggle	larnu लडनु	pun	niya
Stumble	thes lāgnū ठेस लागनु		tura
Stupid	ghāmar घामड		
Subject, a	duniyā दुनिया		
Success	phalit फलित		
Such	jasto जस्तो		

¹ Surilo is of trees, usually a tall, straight tree without branches near the bottom. A straight man is Sudho manchha. "Walk straight"—"Sojho hin." "Go straight there"—"Wahan sarasa jau."

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Suck, to	chusnu चुसनु	chup	chusti
Suck in, to	tutnu टुटनु		tutdi
Suddenly	ekāsi एकासै		
Sufficient	muktā मुक्ता		
Sugar	chini चीनी		
Sugarcane	unkhu ऊँखू	khum	ukhu
Sulphur	gandhak गन्धक		
Summer	ghāmko din घामको दिन		
Summit	tipri तीपरी		
Sun	ghām, surj घाम, सूरज	namkhān	taï
Sunday	aitwār एतवार		
Sunrise	surj uday सूरज उदय	namkhān keoche	taï kai
Sunset	,, ast सूरज अस्त	namkhān kima	taï buriye
Support, to (take care of)	samālnu समालनु		
(keep)	pālnu पालनु	kok	wai
Support, a	teko टेको		
Surface (wall)	gāro गारो		
Surprised, to be	ohhakha mannu अकमाननु		chak pardi
Surround, to	ghernu घेरनु		
Survive	jiunde rahnu जूँदै रहनु		
Suspicion	shaukā शंका		
Swagger, to	shekhi g. शेखी ग		
Swallow, to	nilnu निलनु	nel	kloi
, a	gaunteli गैँतेली (bird)		chimli
Swarm, a	bagāl बगाल		
Swear (oath)	kiriya khānu किरिया खानु gāli dinu गाली दिनु	dhi	
Sweat	pasinā पसीना	namchas	chheba
Sweep, to	barhārnu बढारनु	sit	pheo
up, to	sohrnu सोहरनु		
Sweet (adj.)	mitho, gulio मिठो, गुलियो	jāpche, ji	li
(noun)	mithāi मीठाई		
Swell	suninu सुनौनु	sok	roi

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Swin, to	pāurnu पोरनु	pourish	pourti
Swing, to	jhulnu झुलनु		
Swoon	murchha मुर्छा		
Sword	tarwar तरवार		
Syphilis	bhiringi भिरिङ्गि		
TABLE	mez मेज		
Tahr ¹	jhāral झारल		
Tail	puchhār पुछार	meme	me
(coins)	chhāp चाप		
(turban)	phurkā फुर्का		
Take (catch)	linu, samātnu लीनु, समातनु	la, jim	ki, ka
(away)	lejānu, sarnu लेजानु, सरनु	al, sardi	bhoya
(off)	jhignu, karnu झिगनु, करनु	do	toī
(in)	dāntnu दाँडनु	dantdi	lu
(out)	nikālnu निकासनु	chuk	twi
	jhignu झिगनु	do	toi
Tale	sawni, kathā सवाई, कथा		
Talk (noun)	kurā कुरा		ta
Tame	pāliako पालयाको	koka	
Tape	phitā फिता		
Tar	koltār कोलतार		
Target	tārā, chānd तारा, चाँद		
Taste, to	chākhnu चाखनु	miang	miyo
Tavern	bhatti भट्टी		
Tax	rakam, sermā रकम, सेरमा		
Tea	chāh चाह		
Teach, to	sikāunu सिकाउनु	pahāk	lo
Teacher	guru गुरु		
Teak	tunī टुमी		
Tear, to	phātnu फाटनु	chiāk	to
, a	ānsu आँसु	mikdi	mikli
Teat	kachono, thun कचोमो, थुन		gnie
Tehsil	addā अड्डा		
Temple (head)	kapāl कपाल	tālu	gnō

¹ A serow is called Tahr in Nepal.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Tender	kāunlo काँलो		
Tent	chholdāri चौहदारी		
„ peg	mekh, kilo मेख, कीलो		
„ pole	dandā डंदा		
Territory	khuwā खुवा		
Testicle	gullā गुला	gere	kulphu
Than	bhandā भन्दा	denang	
Thank, to	gun mānnu गुनमाननु		
That	tio त्यो	hossa	cha
Thatch	khar खर		ki
Thaw, to	galnu गलनु		
Then	tab तब		
There	uthā उथा	holak	keyai
Thick	moto, bāklo मोटो, बाकलो	desu	choima
	khasro खसरो		
Thief	chor चोर	khus	yorō mhi
Thigh	sānp̄ro साँपडो	gaha	pa
Thigh-bone	pāsolā पासोला		
Thin	dublo, masino दुबलो, मसीनो	rutma	chey
Thing	thok थोक		
Think	bichār garnu, sochnu बिचार गरनु सोचनु		
Thirsty	tirka lagio तिरका लागियो	di sona	ku pi
This	yo यो	issa	chu
Thorn	kānrā काणा	ju	pojo
Thread	dhāgo धागो	sutta	ru
Thread (on wrist at Rikhi tarpan)	rākhi राखी		
Threat, a	dhamki धमकी		
Threaten	dhamkānu धमकानु	nār	
Throat	ghānti घाँटी	dunga	mlongo
Throne	gaddi गद्दी		
Throttle	achetnu अचेटनु sāns thunnu साँस ठुननु	dunga ik	mlongo niy
Throughout	bhari भरौ		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Throw	phālnu फालनु	loh	bheo
Thumb	buro aunto बुडो अँटो		
Thunder	garja गरज		
Thursday	hipaibār विषवार		
Tibet	bhot भोट		
Tick (dog)	kirnā किरना		
Tidy	thikthāk ठिकठाक		
Tie, to	kasnu कसनु	ik	kasdi
Tiffin	arni अरनी		proke
Tiger ¹	dharāg, sher देडाग, शेर bāgh बाघ		
Tight	sānguro सांगुडो		
Tighten	kasnu कसनु	ik	kasdi
Tile	jhingiti ज्योमिटी		
Till	samma सम्रा jab samma जब सम्रा		
Time ²	belā बेला		
Tip	tuppo टुप्पो	midum	
Tiptoe	panjā tekerā पनजा टेकेर		
Tire, to ³	thāknu थाकनु, galnu गलनु	mung	nār
To-day ²	āj आज	chining	tinya
Toes	paitalo पैतलो	hīl	pale ri
Toe-nail	khuttāko nang खुटाको नङ	hīl-o-ārgin	pale yosi
Together	sangui सङ्गे	khatta	ni
Token	chinno चिन्नो		
Tomato	rāmbherā रामभेडा		
To-morrow ²	bholi भोली	pihin	paua ; naon
Tongue	jibro जिब्रो	millit, let	le
Tool	hāthiār हाथ्यार		
Tooth	dānt दाँत		sa
Top	tippo, tuppo टिप्पो, टुप्पो thāplo थापलो		

¹ These three words are in order of size.

² See footnote 2, p. 31.

³ Galnu (lit., to melt) is more of the arms and muscles.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Torch	rānkho रांखो	ajar 'ajar	metho
Torrent	ganga ko bel गंगा को बेल		
Tortoise	kachhuwā कछुवा		
Touch, to	chhunu, chhānnu छनु, छाननु	su	
Towards	tira तीर	lak	te
Tower	burj बर्ज		
Trace, track ¹	paielo, goho पाइलो, गोहो patā पता		
Trade	beopār ब्योपार		
Trample	kuchnu कुचनु	puchi	ple
Transparent	sangulo संगूलो		
Trap	pāso (or dharāp) पासो (धराप)		
„ , big	khōr खोर		
Travel, to	dulnu डुलनु	dulish	
Treachery	kapat कपट		
Tread on	kulchi dinu कुलचौ दिनु	kulchi yā	ku khi pi
(grain)	mārnu माइनु	ājum	ne
Treasure	dhan, khajānā धन, खजाना		
Treasury	dhansar धनसर		
Tree ²	rukhi, bot रुख, बोट		shidu
Tremble, to	kānnu काननु	hoi	tāra
Trigger	libri लिब्री		
Trip, to (i)	thes khānu ठेस खानु		
Triple	tehāro तेहारी		
Tripod	odhān ओधान	āram	chombo
(cooking)			
Trial	nisāph निसाफ		
	ajmāis अजमारस		
Trick, to	chhalanu, thagnu च्छलनु, ठगनु		

¹ Goho is the beaten path an animal makes for itself when going through the jungle. Paielo is more footprint, etc.

² Trunk and bottom of tree is phed. Top is tippu. Leaf is Pat (M. and G. La). Branch is hanga. Trunk when cut is mura. Surillo rukh is a tall straight one with no branches near bottom. Sukhio rukh, a withered one.

Fruit trees are called by their fruits, e.g. Pāngra ko rukh, a chestnut tree.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Trouble	bethā, dukh बेथा, दुख		
Trousers (drawers)	suruwāl सुरुवाल		
Trowel	khurpi खुरपी		
True	sāncho साँचो		
Trumpet	karnāl, bogate करनाल बोगते turi, narsinga टूरी, नरसींगा		
Trust, to	bishwās, patyaro garnu बिश्वास, पत्यारो गरनु		
Trunk (box)	sanduk, madhus संदुक मधुस		
(elephant)	sund खंड		
(tree)	phed, dhar फेद, धर	miatum	
„ (cut)	mura मुरा		
Try, to			
(attempt)	mihnāt ग., मिहनत ग		
(test)	jānchnu जाँचनु		
Tube	nali नली		
Tuesday	mangalbār मङ्गलबार		
Tune	rāg, bhākha राग, भाषा		
Turban	phitā फिता		
Turf	chapri चपड़ी		
Turmeric	besār बेसार		
Turn (t)	ghumāunu घुमाउनु	chharāk	
(i)	pharknu फरकनु	leis	tā
(noun)	bāri, pālo बारी, पालो		
Turns, by	pālo pālo पालो र		
Turtle	kachhuwa कछुवा		
Twins	jaunlia जौलिया		
Twinkle	chamkānu चमकानु		
(as window)	talkanu तलकानु		
Twist	bātnu बाटनु	ājek	kri
UNADORNED	bucho, rito बुचो, रौतो		
Unawares	bethāh बेथाह najāndai नजान्दै		
Udder	thun ठुन		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Umbrella	chhātā छाता		
.. (grass)	shiāgu शिवागु		
Unclean	phohri फोहरी		
Uncle ¹	māmā मामा	kubā	
Under	talo तल	māklak	kuro
Understand	bujhnu बुझनु	wār	ko
Undo	jhignu जिघनु	don	twi
	phukāunu फुकाउनु	phorsak	pla
Unemployed (not enlisted)	dhākre डाकरे		
Unfortunate	abhāgi अभागो		
Ungrateful	nirguni निरगुनो		
Uniform	urdi उर्दी		
Unite	sang jorū सङ जोडनु		
Unjust	auyai अन्याई adharmi अधर्मी		
Unload	bhāri orālnu भारी ओरालनु		ti jārđi
Unripe	kācho काचो	mibil	siu
Untie	phuskāunu फुसकाउनु	phorsāk	pla
	phukālnu फुकाउनु	"	"
Unwilling	aman, birāzi अमान, बिराजी		
Up	māthi, unbho माथो, उभो	denām	kwaye
Uphill	ukāñlo उकालो		
Upper	māthilo माथौलो		takway
Uproot, to	ukhelnu उखेल्नु	hut	suya
Upside-down	ulto-sulto उल्टो सुल्टो		
Upset			
(precipice)	khasāunu खासाउनु	jalāk	
(ground)	lotāunu लोटाउनु	korāk	pliya
Upwards	māthi tira माथितीर	denam	kwaye
Urine	mut मुत	rosh	ku
Useful	kāmko कामको		
Useless	raddi रद्दी		
Uselessly	suddhai सुद्धै		chelyan

¹ See footnote 2, pp. 35-36.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
VACCINATE	khôpānuu खोपाउनु	khopdi	khopdi
Vaccination	bhed भेद		
Vain (adj.) ¹	britta, suddhai ब्रिटा सुद्धै		
Valley	gairo, gaira गैरो गैरा		
Value	dām दाम		se
Vampire	pichās पिचास		
Vane (mekometer)	patri पची		
Vegetable	sāg, tarkāri साग, तरकारी	gāu	
Veil	mujātro मुजात्रो	lurupu	karamu.
Vein	nasā नसा		
Velvet	makhmal मखमल		
Vengeance	badalā, sānto बदला, सांटो		
Venus	shukr शुक्र		
Very	dhere धेरै, चै		ley
Vessel (food)	bhānrā भाङ्गा		
Vest ²	bhoto भोटो		
Vice	pāp पाप		
Village	gāun गाऊँ	lānga	nāsa
Vine	angur ko laharā अंगुर को लहरा		
Violet	baijnī बैजनी		
Virgin	kanya keti कन्या केटी	ārānā	rime, chamī
Virtue	pune पुन्य		
Visit, to	darsan mā jānu दरसन मा जानु		
, a	bhet भेट		
Voice	sor, sabd सोर, सब्द		toyī
Vomit	chhādnu, wāk wāk garnu, ok wāknu खादनु, वाक वाक गरनु वाकनु		ri
Vow	kiriya किरिया		
Vulture	gidha गिद्ध		kure

¹ "He tried in vain"—"U le alpatrigario (suddhai gario)." "They went in vain (to no purpose)"—"Uniharu suddhai goyo."

² See footnote 1, p. 46.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
WADE	tarnu तर्नु	tarish ⁴	tardi
Wag, to	halānu हलानु	whék	lā
„ a	jhilkīyā झिलक्या		
Wages	jāgir, talab जामिर, तलब		
Waist	kamar कमर		
Waist-coat	āskat आसकट bhoto भोटो		
Wait	parkhnu परखनु	lung	tī
Wake (t)	jagāunu जगाउनु	sotāk	re
(i)	jāgnu जामनु	so	„
Walk	dulnu डलनु	dulish	
Walking-stick	lauro लौरो	dānga	pare
Wall	parkhāl परखाल dewāl देवाल		
(inner)	gāro, bhitta गारो, भित्ता		
Walnut	okhar ओखर		
Wander, to	abāto lagnu अबोटो लगनु		
Want (verb)	māngnu मांगनु khojnu खोजनु	guim pā	rī mai
Warm	mantāto, tāto मनतानो, तानो	kān	
Warn	chetāunu चताउनु		
Warp	tānā ताना		
Wart	musā मुसा	jish	chepora
Wash			
(clothes)	dhunu धुनु	hur	kru
(self)	nohānu नोहानु	resh	„
(dishes)	pakhāluu पखाखुनु	hur	„
Wash away	bagāunu बगाउनु	bagdis	bagdi
Wasp	bārulā बारुला	wāma	
Watch, to	chewā basnu चेवा बसनु dhuknu डुकनु	gnos	loy
Water	pāni, jel पानी, जेल	di	kiu
„ wheel	ghata घडा		
Wax	lei, mum लीई मूम		
Waterfall	chhāra चारा		
Weak	nārbalio निरबलियो		

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Wear	lānnu लाउनु		
(clothes)	lagānnu लगाउनु	hil	khe
„ away (t)	khiyānnu खियाउनु		
(i)	khiunnu खिउनु		
Web	mākūrā jāli मानुराजाली	gharnwa jāl	timru jāl
Wednesday	budhbār बुधवार		
Weed	jhār जाड़		gno
(water)	simāli सिमाली		
Weep	runu रनु	rāp	kro
Week	sātā, haftā साता, हफ्ता		
Weigh, to	jokhnu जोखनु	jāp	kwe
Weighing-machine	kāntā, tulo कांटा, तुलो	pāra	pāra
Weight	bhār भार		
Well (noun)	kuwā, inār कुवा, इनार		
(good)	rāmro रामरो	sieche	chiab
(fit)	niko निको		
(adv.)	jāti जाती		
West	pachchim पश्चिम		
Wet	chilo, rujhiyo चिलो, रुजियो	chhima	
, to get	rujhnu रुजनु	chhim	pai
What?	kya ? क्या ?	hi ?	to ?
Wheat	gahun गहुँ		
Wheel	paiyā पैया		
When?	kaile ? कैले ?	sien ?	khayan ?
When	jab जब		
Whence?	kahān bāta ? कहाँ बाट ?	kulaki ?	kanabiti ?
Where?	kahān ? कहाँ ?	kulak ?	kana ?
Where	jahān कहाँ ?		
Whither?	kathā ? कहा ?	kulak ?	kana ?
Whiskers	khātā खाना		
Whistle, a	suskeri सुस्केरी		kupī
(noise)	shusilo शुसिलो		„
White	seto सेतो	bochu	tarkya
Who?	ko ? को ?	su ? kos ?	kāb ?

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Whore	pātar, besyā पातर, बेसिया		
Why ?	kina ? किन ?	hiki ?	tole ?
Wick (of lamp)	dār (batti ko) दार (बत्ती को)		
Wide	gajilo गजीलो		
Widow	rānri रांड़ी		
Widower	rānro रांरो		
Wife	swāshni स्वाशनी	māja	marī
Wife's house	mait मैत		
Wild	jangali, ban ko जंगली, बनको		
Wild boar	banel बनेल	wāk	tili
Wild dog	boānsi बोआंसी		piongo (Lamjung)
Will	ichchhā इच्छा		
Win	jitnu जितनु	jitdi	toy
Wind, the	batās बतास	namshu	namru
, to (a turban)	ghumāunu घुमाउनु guthnu गुथनु	chharāk chiāk	ti
Window	jhyāl जयाल		
Winnow	phatkanu फटकनु		hupdi
Winter	jāru ko din जाब को दिन		
Wipe	pochhnu, gasnu पोछनु, गसनू	sit	phiyo
Wisdom	buddhi बुद्धि		
With	sita, sang सित, संग	kata	pare
Withdraw	sarkanu सकेनु		
Wither (i)	wailion बैलिन		
(t)	wailyānu बैल्यानु		
Withered	sukyāko सूक्याका	chokake	sōi
Within	bhitra भित्र		nôr
Without	bhaira भायर		
,, (not with)	binā बिना		
Witness	sākshi साक्षी		
Woman ¹	swāshni स्वाशनी āimai आईमाई stri स्त्री	māja	marī, rime

¹ Swashni literally means wife; aimai, woman as opposed to man.

ENGLISH	KHAS	MAGAR	GURUNG
Wood (forest)	bae बन		
„ (substance)	dauro, kâth दोरो काठ	sing	si
Wool	un ऊन		
Work	kāj, kām काज, काम	zâtke	ke
Working-party	khetara haru खेतरा हर	hiami bharmi	moromhi
World	dunyā, jahān दुनया, जहान		
Worldly	sansāri संसारी		
Worn out (of people)	thotro चोतरो		
Worship	pujā पुजा		
Worthy	jogyā जोग्य		
Wound	ghāu घाउ		
Wounded	ghaile घैली		
Wrap, to	lapetnu लपेटनु		
Wring, to			
(clothes)	nichornu निचोरनु	chupki	chiora
(hands)	halāunu हलाउनु	whék	lā
Wrist	nāi नाडी		
Write	likhnu लिखनु	rik	pri
Wrong (n.)	galti गल्टी		
YARD			
(measure)	gaj गज		
„ (court)	āgan आगन		
Yawn, to	hāi garu हाई गरनु	hai rā	kā
Year ¹	sāl, san, baras साल, सन, बरस		
Yellow	pahilo पहिलो	orcho	urkya
Yesterday ¹	hiju हिजु	tisini	tela
Young	tanderi तन्देरी	renja	phrensi
Younger	kānchho काङ्छो		āchiu
Youth (abs.)	joban, bhāis ओवान, भाइस		
(con.)	thitā ठिठा	renja	phrensi
	tanderi तन्देरी		
	taruna तरुना		
ZEALOUS	man paryā ko मन परयाङ्को		

¹ See footnote 2, p. 31.

(b) KHASKURA-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

Note.—There are several words in this Vocabulary not shown in Chapter II(a), owing to their incapacities of an easy English translation (e.g. Jhamta, Rodi).

The length of the vowel in the Roman word can be seen from the Hindi spelling.

Abato lagnu (v.) अबाटो To stray from the road: to wander.

लागनु

Abela (n.) अबेला (Lit.) not in time; lateness; delay.

Abhagi अबभागौ Not lucky; unlucky.

Achchar (n.) अचर Letter of the Alphabet.

Achetnu (v.) अचेटनु To strangle, to choke.

Adha आधा Half.

Adda (n.) अड्डा A district, corresponding to an Indian tehsil.

Adhi bhaunri (n.) आधि A storm; a tempest.

भौंटी

Adha bains आधा बारसं Manhood.

Aduwa (n.) अदुवा Ginger.

Agan (n.) आगन A yard (back-yard).

Agena (n.) अगेना An oven.

Aghari अघाड़ी (1) In front (adv.). (2) In front of (Genitive) (Prep.).

Aghaunu (v.) अघाउनु To satisfy.

Aghillo (adj.) अघिल्लो Foremost.

Aghinai (adv.) अघिनै Before, previously.

Aghun (adj.) आघु Usually written fully—Aghun sal, next year. Aghun by itself, though is also used for next year.

Aglo (n.) आगळो Bolt of a door; wooden bolt.

Agō (n.) आगो Fire.

Agulto (n.) आगुलटो A fire-brand.

Aguni (adj.) अगुनौ Without thanks; thankless; ungrateful.

Aguwa अगुवा Guide, a

Agyan (n.) आग्या An order, command.

Ahan (n.) अहान	A riddle.
Aher (n.) अहेर	Shikar, hunting.
Aile (adv.) ऐले	Now; immediately. " <i>Aile</i> thik bhayanna"—"It isn't right yet" or "It's not quite right." " <i>Aile aile</i> kasnu"—"Tighten it just a little bit more." " <i>Aile</i> chhan"—"Still some more."
Ai mai (n.) आइ माई	Woman.
Ain (n.) ऐन	An order; a rule. "Rule No. 7"—" <i>Ain</i> sat."
Ainthaya bhangro ऐथया भंगरो	Nepalese material for clothes.
Airi (n.) आरी	Prey. " <i>M. airi</i> khelnu goyo"—"I went shooting."
Aisalu (n.) ऐसालु	A raspberry.
Aitwar (n.) ऐतवार	Sunday.
Aj (n.) आज	To-day. Ajbholi—nowadays,
Ajhai (adv.) अजै	Still; yet. " <i>Ajhai</i> chhan"—"There are still some" " <i>Ajhai</i> thik bhayanna"—"It isn't right yet."
Ajingar (n.) अजीङ्गर	A large snake; a dragon.
Akas (n.) अकास	The sky.
Akhara (n.) आखाड़ा	Physical drill; gymnastics.
Akhiri आखिरी	Last. " <i>Sab—bhanda akhiri</i> "—"Last of all." Sometimes used loosely instead of abela.
Akarnu (v.) अकडनु	To become cramped.
Alag अलग	Separate.
Alainchi (n.) अलार्ची	Cardamon.
Alchhi (adj.) अलछि	Lazy.
Alikati (adv.) अलीकती	A little. Alikheri, for a little while.
Aljhanu (v.) अज्जनु	To stick in; to become stuck in. (In the sense of to stick in one's throat, to stick in the doorway). See also Atkanu.
Alko (adj.) अलको	Tall, high. " <i>Timi kati alko chhau?</i> "—"How tall are you?"
Alai: Alo (adj.) आलै: आलो	Fresh; freshly-picked.
Altu-phaltu (adj.) आलु-पालु	Strange; from outside. " <i>Altu-phaltu manchha</i> "—"A stranger."

Alunu अलुनु	Saltless.
Alu (n.) आलु	A potato.
Am (n.) आम	Mango. Also called anp.
Ama (n.) आमा	Mother.
Amaldar अमलदार	Naick.
Aman (adj.) अमान	Unwilling; (lit.) against the mind or will.
Amel (ad.) अमेल	Odd, queer, strange.
Amilo अमिलो	Sour.
Amkhori (n.) अमखोरी	A plate.
Anand (n.) आनन्द	Joy.
Anari (n.) अनादि	A fool.
Anchal (n.) आंचल	A knot. Anchal gantho, the marriage knot or tie.
Andaz (n.) अन्दाज	Guess. Andaz garnu, to guess. "Andaz le," "At a guess."
Andhyaro (n.) अंध्यारो	Darkness.
Andra (n.) आन्द्रा	The entrails of an animal.
Ang (n.) आङ्ग	The whole body.
Angal halnu (v.) अङ्गाल हालनु	To embrace; to put one's arm round someone's neck.
Angeti (n.) अगेटी	A chimney.
Angkusia (n.) अङ्गुस्या	A hook.
Angur (n.) अङ्गूर	A grape. Angur ko lahara (or rukh), a vine.
Anguthi (n.) अङ्गुठि	A ring.
Anhwar (n.) अन्धवार	The face.
Anikal (n.) अनीकाल	A famine.
Ankha (n.) आँखा	The eye.
Ankhi-bhaun (n.) आँखी भाँउ	The eye-brow.
Anlo (n.) अँलो	Finger. Buro, jetho or kalmi or chor, mainlo, sainlo, kanchho are thumb, fore, middle, fourth and little.
Anp (n.) आँप	A mango.
Ansa (n.) अँस	A share.
Ansar अन्सार	A guess.
Ansar le अन्सार ले	In accordance with; according to.
Ansi (n.) आँसी	A scythe.

Ansu (n.) आंसु	A tear.
Anta (n.) अन्त	The end, finish.
Anti आंटी	Top storey.
Anthiaunu (v.) आंथिअनु	To squeeze:
Antilo आंठिलो	Daring.
Anyadesh (adj.) अन्यदेश	Belonging to another country ; foreign.
Apastma अपस्तमा	Among themselves.
Aphim (n.) अफीम	Opium.
Aphnu (pro.) आफ्नो	Own.
Aputa (adj.) अपुत	Childless.
Ar (n.) आइ	Shelter, cover.
Arhanu (v.) अरहानु	To order, command.
Ahri (n.) आइरी	Water-clock. A copper vessel called Ghari is placed in the Arhi (water vessel), and the time it takes to fill through a hole in its base, sink and strike a metal plate called Ghanta, is one Nepalese hour (Ghari).
Ari (n.) आरी	A saw.
Ariash lagaunu (v.) आइरास लगाउनु	To lean against.
Aringal (n.) अरौंगल	An ordinary hornet.
Arinu (v.) अडिनु	To stop, halt, remain standing.
Arko (pro.) आरको	Other ; another.
Arni (n.) अरनो	Midday meal ; tiffin.
Artha (n.) अर्थ	Meaning (of a sentence or speech.)
Arthi (n.) अर्थी	Lesson.
Aru (conj.) अरु	And ; more.* “2 aru lau”—“Bring 2 more.”
Aru (n.) आरु	A peach.
Asajilo (adj.) असजिलो	Difficult.
Asla असला	A fish.
Atkann (v.) अटकनु	To stick in, be stuck in ; same as Aljhanu.
Asar (n.) असार	The month 15th June to 15th July.
Asik आसिक	Blessings (from a Superior).
Asina (n.) असीना	Hail.
Askot (n.) आसकोट	A waistcoat.
Asnan (n.) अस्नान	Bathing.

Asoj (n.) असोज	The month 15th September to 15th October.
Asra (n.) आसरा	Hope.
Asti (n.) अस्तौ	Day before yesterday; also loosely for some days ago.
Asti (adj.) आस्ति	Slowly; gently.
Ataunu अताउनु	Fit, fit in.
Atinu (v.) आतौनु	To get nervous.
Aturi आतुरी	Lack of time, want of time.
Aukhadi (n.)	Medicine.
Aul (adj.) औल	Hot; this refers to climates. "Jacobabad aul thaun chha"—"Jacobabad is a hot place" meaning a bad, hot climate.
Aune (adj.) आउने	Future. "Aunehaphta"—"next week."
Aya baba आया बाबा	Exclamation on a sudden pain.
Avir अवीर	Red water thrown in the Holi festival.
Ave आवे	Exclamation of regret or distress.
Ayo आयो	Exclamation. This is really the Past Part. of Anu to come. As an exclamation it comes to mean "Look out"; also often used when surprised by a sudden pain, e.g. when pinched.
Babaho! बाबाहो	Exclamation of dread, and also to indicate surprise. Occasionally abbreviated to babe!
Babu (n.) बाबु	Father.
Bacha (n.) बाचा	A promise.
Bachannu (v. tr.) बचाउनु	To save; to rescue; to protect or give shelter to.
Bachha (n.) बाछा	A non-ploughing bullock.
Bachhiu (n.) बच्छी	A large hornet; black body and yellow head.
Bachnu (v. inter.) बचनु	To be saved; to escape (a disaster). Also used in the sense of "to be left over, to remain." "Yo kinera, kati rupeya bachio?"—"After buying that, how many rupees were left over?"
Badal (n.) बादल	A cloud.
Badala (u.) बदला	Change, exchange, relief. "Tis ko badala ma"—"In exchange for that."

In connection with sentries. "Timro badala ayo"—"Your relief has come." Occasionally used for revenge. "Tis ko badala ma"—"In revenge for that."

- Badam (n.) बदाम** An almond.
- Bag (n.) बाग** A garden.
- Bagal (n.) बगल** A flock; a herd. Hence loosely used referring to a crowd of men.
- Bagaunu (v. tr.) बगाउनु** To carry away (by a river), lit. "To be 'flowed.'" "Ganga ma lotera, pani le uslai bagayo"—"He fell down in the river and was carried away by the water."
- Bagh (n.) बाघ** A tiger. This is used for a small tiger. *Durak* is the largest size. *Sher* is also larger than Bagh.
- Bagulla (n.) बगुला** A heron.
- Bagnu (v.) बग्नु** To flow.
- Bahanu (v.) बहनु** To flow.
- Bahāna (n.) बहाना** Excuse.
- Bahar (n.) बहदु** A young of cattle; a calf.
- Bahiro (adj.) बहीरो** Deaf.
- Bahunne (n.) बाऊने** A dwarf; (lit.) a 52-inch man (Urdu word).
- Baida (n.) बैद** A doctor or wise man.
- Baijni (adj.) बैजनी** Purple.
- Bain (adj.) बाज** Left; this is the Urdu word, the Khas-kura being *Debro*, q.v.
- Baini (n.) बैनी** A younger sister.
- Bairi (n.) बैरी** An enemy.
- Baisakh (n.) बैसाख** The month 15th April to 15th May.
- Baj (n.) or Baz बाज** A hawk.
- Bājai (n.) बजै** Grandmother.
- Bajaunu (v. tr.) बजाउनु** To sound or play a musical instrument.
- Baje (n.) बजै** Time. "What is the time?"—"Kati baje chhae"
- Bajewa (n.) बजैवा** A large wild pigeon.
- Bājia (n.) बाज्या** A grandfather.

- Bajnu** (inter.) बजनु To sound, strike (of a clock) "Ghanta bajio"—"The gong struck." "Kati bajio"—"What has struck?" hence "What is the time?"
- Bajralep** बजरलीप Mortar.
- Bajr** बज Thunder bolt, lightning.
- Baklo** (adj.) बाकलो Thick. This word is chiefly used in reference to a thick mist or cloud, also a dense jungle; not so much in the sense of *fat*.
- Bakra** (n.) **Bakri** (n.) This is the general term for goat, male and female. For the distinctive terms see English-Gurkhali, note 2, p. 61.
बाकरा बाकरी
- Bal** (n.) बल Force, strength.
- Bal** (n.) बाल The Urdu word for hair, often used.
- Bala** (n.) बाला A bracelet.
- Bala** बाला Pod (seed pod of plant).
- Balakha** (n.) बालख A small child.
- Baleni** (n.) बलीनी The eaves of a house.
- Bali** (n.) बाली Harvest.
- Balio** (adj.) बलिओ Strong, powerful, firm. "Man balio rakḥ"—"Keep your mind strong: keep up your spirits."
- Balla** (adv.) बल At last.
- Balmichai** (n.) बलमिचई Compulsion.
- Balnu** (v.) बालनु (intr.) to burn. "Ago balina"—"The fire didn't burn."
(tr.) to kindle. "Ago lai balnu"—"Light the fire."
- Baluwa** (n.) बालुवा Sand.
- Balwa** (n.) बलवा Mutiny, disturbance, tumult, insurrection (Urdu word).
- Bam** (n.) बाम An eel. Rajbam is a large eel; chuchubam a pointed one. Eels are considered good eating.
- Bamgola** (n.) बमगोला A bomb.
- Ban** (n.) बन Jungle, forest, wood.
- Ban** बान Paralysis.

- Banar (n.) बानर A monkey.
- Ban ko (adj.) बन को (Formed from Ban). Of the jungle, hence wild, savage.
- Banmanchha (n.) बन्मञ्छा A wild man; hence applied to a very ignorant man, as in English one says "So and so is a perfect savage."
- Bancharo (n.) बन्चरो An axe.
- Banda (n.) बाँदा A servant. This is not the same as a slave (Kumara). A Banda agrees to serve for a certain time for a certain sum of money, after which time he is free. A Kumara however belongs to a slave caste and is always a slave. He gets no pay except his board and lodging.
- Bandhnu (v. tr.) बाँधनु To bind, tie, fasten.
- Banduk (n.) बन्दूक A gun. Banduk le hannu (hirkanu) is to shoot.
- Banel (n.) बनेल A wild pig.
- Bangaro (n.) बांगरो The jaw.
- Bango (adj.) बांगो Not straight, crooked.
- Bani (n.) बानी Habit. "Rakshi khana bani pario"— "He has got into the habit of drinking rum."
- Banji (adj.) बाँजी Barren, without issue.
- Bauki (adj.) बाँकी Remaining. "Kati banki rahio"— "How many were left over?"
- Bans (n.) बाँस Bamboo.
- Banse (n.) बाँसे A Nepalese wooden hookah.
- Bansuli बाँसुली Fife, piccolo.
- Bar (n.) बार Day of the week. "Aja kia bar ho?"—"What is the day-to-day?" Occasionally loosely used for date.
- Bar (n.) बाड़ A hedge or boundary round a field, etc.
- Barati (n.) बराती A saw.
- Bardan (n.) बरदान A gift.
- Barhaunu (v. tr.) बढाउनु To increase. "Tisko talab barhaunu parchha"—"His pay must be increased."
- Barhnu (v. intr.) बढ्नु To grow, to increase.
- Bari (n.) बाड़ी A garden, compound or place surrounded by a Bar (q.v.).

Bari (n.) बारी	Time, turn. "Tero bari ayo"—"Your turn has come."
Barkha (n.) बरषा	The rains.
Barsnu (v.) बरसनु	To rain; not very often used.
Barula (n.) बारुला	A wasp.
Baruki बारुकी	A hiccough.
Basant (n.) बसन्त	The season of Spring.
Basant Panchmi (n.) बसन्त पंचमी	The birth of Spring; a festival held at the commencement of Spring.
Basi (adj.) बासी	Stale, musty.
Basin (n.) बासिन	An odour, smell; this is chiefly applicable to a nice smell, a bad one being Gandha.
Basnu (v.) बसनु	To sit; occasionally to abide. "M yota din Batoli ma basio"—"I stayed in Batoli for one day." It is also sometimes used for to stop (intr.). "Pani basio"—"The rain has stopped."
Bat (n.) बात	Talk, speech. Bat katnu, to contradict, cross-examine. Bat marnu, to talk.
Bata (prep.) बात	From. "M Kathmandu bata gayo"—"I went from Kathmandu." "Yo tamasha kasko tira bata chha?"—"(lit.) From whose direction is this show?" hence "Who is giving this show?"
Batas (n.) बतास	The wind.
Bataunu (v.) बताउनु	To show: to winnow.
Batekri (n.) बटेकरी	A large female goat.
Bater (n.) बटेर	A quail.
Batha (adj.) बाढा	Wise. "Mau bhanda challa batha"—"The chicken is wiser than the hen."
Bathan (n.) बथान	A flock, herd.
Batnu (v.) बाटनु	To twist.
Bato (n.) बाटो	A road, highway. Chorbato or Gorento bato, a footpath or byway. Mul bato, a main road. "M bato birsio"—"I have forgotten the road," hence "I have lost my way."
Batuko (n.) बटुको	A cyp.
Batulnu (v.) बटुलनु	To gather, collect together.
Baula (n.) बाउला	A sleeve of a coat.

Baunsa बैसा	A wild dog.
Bawona (n.) बवोना	An oar.
Beglai (adj.) बेगलै	Different.
Beijati (adj.) बैदजती	Of no respect; not to be respected; bad.
Bejor बेजोर	Odd-numbered (1, 3, 5, 7, etc.).
Bela (n.) बेला	Time; "Tisto bela ma, na hansnu"— "At such a time, don't laugh." "Aile bela bhayana"—"It isn't the time yet."
Bela (n.) बेला	A cup.
Belcha (n.) बेलचा	A spade.
Beluka (n.) बेलुका	Evening.
Benr (n.) बेंड	A handle.
Beohara (n.) बयोहारा	Circumstance.
Beopar (n.) बयोपार	Trade, profession.
Bernu (v.) बेडनु	To roll.
Beru (n.) बेड	A fig.
Besar (n.) बेसार	Huldi.
Besgari (adv.) बेसगरी	Utmost. "Besgari dugar"—"Run as hard as you can." "Timi rakshi ramro manchhau? Besgari!"—"Do you like rum? Rather.
Besya (n.) बैसिया	A prostitute, whore.
Betha (n.) बेथा	Trouble, distress.
Bethaha (adv.) बेथाहा	Unawares.
Bhadu (n.) भडू	Millet.
Bhag (n.) भाग	Fate, luck.
Bhag (n.) भाग	Part.
Bhagat (n.) भगत	A devotee; a man who spurns worldly things.
Bhagbhagi (n.) भगभगी	A stammerer.
Bhagaūra (n.) भगौड़ा	A deserter, a runner-away.
Bhagiman (adj.) भागमान	Lucky.
Bhagnu (v.) भागनु	To run away; to escape
Bhai (n.) भाई	Younger brother. Friendly term used to anyone.
Bhaini भाइनी	Younger sister.
Bhainsi (n.) भैंसी	A buffalo.

Bhaira (adv.) भायर	Outside, without.
Bhais भाइस	Youth ; youthful health.
Bhakari भकारी	A large basket for keeping grain.
Bhakha (n.) भाषा	The tune of a song.
Bhakunda (n.) भकुन्डा	Hockey as played in Nepal.
Bhala (n.) भाला	A spear.
Bhalu (n.) भालु	A bear.
Bhalya (n.) भाया	A cock-bird ; a domestic cock.
Bhanda भन्दा	Than ; "Rupsing is better than Narbir" —"Rupsing Narbir bhanda ramro chha."
Bhane (conj.) भने	If. Bhanedekhin also used. "M wah-an gayana bhane, u marne thio"—"If I hadn't gone there, he would have died."
Bhanich (n.) भानोछ	Son-in-law's son.
Bhanjyang (n.) भन्ज्याङ	A defile ; a narrow valley between two hills. There are several places of this name with different epithets in Nepal.
Bhangera भगेरा	A sparrow.
Bhanra (n.) भाँडा	Cooking-pots.
Bhanseghar (n.) भानसेघर	A cook-house.
Bhanse (n.) भानसे	A cook.
Bhannu (v.) भन्नु	To say, tell, speak. The 1st person present often used at the end of a sentence for emphasis :—"Sara paltan bigardinchhas, Bhanchhu!"—"You spoil the whole regiment, I tell you!" The past participle is used largely where seemingly unnecessary :—"M bholi jauchhu bhanera bhanio ule"—"He said he was going to-morrow." "Report sick!" would be—"M bimar chhu bhanera, report gar!"
Bhanti (n.) भान्ती	Bellows (Sanskrit word).
Bhap भाप	Steam.
Bhapsila भापसीला	Hyaena.
Bhar भार	Indebtedness.
Bharai (n.) भरै	Evening. Baraisanjh also used.
Bhari (n.) भारी	A load, burden.

Bhari (prep.) भरौ	Throughout the whole. "Din bhari"— "All day long."
Bharia (n.) भरिया	A man who carries loads ; a cooly, porter.
Bhariako (adj.) भर्याको	Full.
Bharkar (adv.) भरकर	Just now. "U bharkar ayo"—"He has just this minute come."
Bharm (n.) भर्म	Suspicion.
Bharnu (v.) भरनु	To fill.
Bharyang (n.) भरयांग	Stone stairs or steps.
Bhat (n.) भान	Boiled rice.
Bhatija (n.) भतीजा	Brother's son ; nephew, Bhatiji, Bro- ther's daughter, niece.
Bhatkanu (v. intr.) भतकनु	To collapse (of a wall, etc.).
Bhatkaunu (v.t.) भतकाउनु	To knock down (a wall, etc.).
Bhatti (n.) भट्टी	An inn, tavern.
Bhaunra (n.) भैरा	A bumble-bee.
Bhau (n.) भाव	Rate. Chawal ko bhau kati chha ya- han ?"—"What is the rate for rice here ?"
Bhauju (n.) भाउजु	Elder brother's wife. E bhauju ho! Common method of calling to women!
Bhauno chhutna (v.) भाउनो छुटनु	To get giddy, faint.
Bhayo भयो	Past participle of Hunnu, to be. Used to denote "Finished" at the end of a work. Also as equivalent to Urdu word "bas"—"enough."
Bhed (n.) भेद	Vaccination, etc.
Bheli (n.) भेली	Gur sugar in a round lump (Urdu word).
Bhera, bheri (n.) भेडा भेडी	A sheep, male and female. Also for wild sheep.
Bhet (n.) भेट	A visit, meeting.
Bhetnu (v.) भेटनु	To meet, visit.
Bhikhari (n.) भिखारी	A beggar.
Bhignu (v.) भोग्नु	To get wet.
Bhinno bhiano भिन्नो भिन्नो	Different.
Bhir (n.) भीर	A very steep bit of hill ; a precipice.

Bhiralò (adj.) भिरालो	Steep, precipitous.
Bhiringi (n.) भिरिङ्गि	Syphilis.
Bhittra (adv.) भित्त	Inside, within.
Bhog (n.) भोग	Pleasure, joy.
Bhognu (v.) भोगनु	To have pleasure.
Bholi (adv.) भोली	To-morrow.
Bhorto (n.) भोर्टो	Nepalese vest.
Bhot (n.) भोट	Tibet.
Bhubro (n.) भुबरो	Embers (of a fire.)
Bhuin (n.) भुईँ	Ground, floor.
Bhuintala भुईँतल	Bottom storey. ground-floor.
Bhuin-chalo (n.) भुईँ चालो	Earthquake.
Bhuin kaphal भुईँ काफल	Strawberry.
Bhukh (n.) भुख	Hunger. "Bhukh lagnu" — "To be hungry."
Bhul (n.) भूल	Piece of forgetfulness ; mistake.
Bhuknu (v.) भुक्नु	To bark (as a dog).
Bhunri (n.) भुङ्गि	Abdomen, stomach.
Bhuso (n.) भुसो	Chaff.
Bhyana (adj.) भ्यानि	Early (in the sense of early in the morning). Also used loosely for morning.
Bhyaunu (v.) भयाउनु	To finish.
Biah (n.) ब्याह	Marriage.
Biaguta (n.) ब्यागुता	A frog.
Biaz (n.) ब्याज	Interest (on money).
Bibro (n.) बिबरो	A small pimple.
Bichar (n.) बिचार	Thought. "Bichar, Garnu" — "To think."
Bichchhi (n.) बिच्छि	A scorpion.
Bichhaunu बिचाउनु	To make one's bed.
Bida बिदा	Farewell, good-bye. "Ab bida bida hola" — "Now there will be good-bye."
Bigarnu (n.) बिगाडनु	To spoil.
Bijli (n.) बिजली	Electricity, lightning.
Bikh (n.) बिष	Poison.
Biknu (v.) बिकनु	To sell.

Bilap (n.) बिलाप	Lamentation.
Bimra बिमरा	A pimple.
Bina (prep.) बिना	Without, not with. "U bina kukri ayo" —"He came without a kukri." But "He left without eating" would be "U na khayera gayo" (<i>lit.</i> he went not having eaten).
Bina (n.) बिना	The musk pod of a musk deer; musk.
Bina (n.) बिना	Elder sister's husband. A term of friendliness from a woman to a man. "E bina"—"O cousin."
Binti (n.) बिल्ली	Representation, request. "M binti garuu ayo"—"I have come to make a request."
Bipebar (n.) बिपेबार	Thursday.
Biphar बिफर	Small-pox.
Bir (adj.) बीर	Brave.
Biralu (n.) बिरालु	A cat.
Birami (adj.) बिरामी	Ill, sick.
Birano बिरानो	Stranger, unknown person.
Biraun (n.) बिराज	Error, mistake.
Biraunu (v.) बिराउनु	To make a mistake.
Biri (n.) बिरौ	Black paintlike stuff put on teeth. It is supposed to show up the white, and also to keep the teeth strong.
Birko (n.) बिरको	Cork (of a bottle).
Birsnu (v.) बिरसनु	To forget. "M bato birsio"—"I forgot the road, I lost my way."
Biruwa (n.) बिरुवा	A small plant of any sort.
Bisalnu (v.) बिसालनु	To take a rest; to rest.
Bishalu (adj.) बिषालु	Poisonous.
Bistar (adv.) बिस्तार	Gently.
Bitaidinu बिताइदिनु	To spend time.
Bitike (adv.) बितिकै	At that very time; at the same time.
Bito (n.) बिटो	Load of grass.
Bitta (n.) बिता	The span of hand.
Bitnu (v.) बितनु	To die.
Biu (n.) बिउ	Seed.
Bodho (adj.) बोडो	Blunt (of a knife).

Boknu (v.) बोक्नु	To carry.
Bokra (n.) बोकरा	The bark of a tree.
Bokshi (n.) बोक्षी	A witch. "Tio bokus-ma bokshi rechha"—"That box is haunted."
Bokya (n.) बोक्था	A ram.
Bolo (n.) बोखो	A beam (of wood).
Boso (n.) बोषो	Fat.
Bot (n.) बोढ	A word sometimes used for a tree.
Bohari (n.) बोहारी	A daughter-in-law.
Buchka (n.) बुचका	Stubble.
Bucho (adj.) बुचो	Without ornaments, unadorned, plain.
Buddhi (n.) बुद्धि	Wisdom.
Buddhbar (n.) बुद्धवार	Wednesday.
Bujhaunu (v.) बुझाउनु	(1) To extinguish, put out (a fire). (2) To explain, make understand.
Bujhnu (v.) बुझनु	To understand.
Bulaki (n.) बुलाकी	The nose-ring on the piece of skin between the nostrils.
Bulbuli (n.) बुलबुली	A method of cropping the hair ("knottish").
Bunnu (v.) बुननु	To spin; to spin wool.
Burburya (adj.) बुरबुरया	Sprinkled, loose (of earth).
Burnu (v.) बुझनु	To enter water, sink.
Buro (adj.) बुढो	Old, aged.
Buro Anlo (n.) बुढो अँखो	Thumb; big toe.
Burya (n.) बुढिया	An old woman.
Chabaunu (v.) चबाउनु	To chew.
Chabi (n.) चाबी	A key.
Chain चैन	An emphatic exclamation. "Ko chain ho?"—"Which is it <i>exactly</i> ?"
Chadar (n.) चादर	A sheet. Also called chedar चेदर
Chah (n.) चाह	Tea.
Chahla चहला	Water-logged.
Chainu (v.) चाडिनु	To be necessary. "Is lai garnu chainchha"—"This must be done." "Koi aaru manchhe chainchhan?"—"Are any more men required?"
Chait (n.) चैत	The month 15th March to 15th April.

Chak (n.) चाक	The "seat" of a person, buttocks.
Chakhnu (v.) चाखनु	To taste.
Chaklo (adj.) चाकलो	Broad, thick, dense.
Chaku (n.) चाकु	A penknife (Urdu word).
Chal (n.) चाल	(1) Behaviour. "Tisko chal kasto chha?"—"How does he behave?" Chal Chalan frequently used. (2) Feeling. "Bhuinchalo ko chal payis ki payenas?"—"Did you feel the earthquake or not?"
Chalan (n.) चलन	Behaviour. See Chal.
Challa (n.) चला	A small chicken.
Chalno (n.) चालनो	A sieve.
Chalnu (v.) चालनु	To sift.
Chamera (n.) चमेडा	A bat (bird).
Chamkanu (v.) चमकनु	To be startled.
Chanakho (adj.) चनाखो	Smart, clever, alert, brisk.
Chand (n.) चांद	Target (Urdu word).
Chandi (n.) चांदी	Silver.
Chankya (n.) चंभिया	Clever.
Chanri (adv.) चाडै	Quickly, swiftly; also used for early "Timi chanri ayau"—"You came quickly or early."
Char (num.) चार	Four; the word for tea is Chah.
Charaunu (v.) चराउनु	To graze, to pasture.
Charbar (n.) चारुबाडा	A festival.
Charkhaunu (v.) चरखाउनु	To fire.
Charkha (n.) चर्खा	A spinning wheel.
Charko (adj.) चरको	Aloud. "Aile charko bhan"—"Talk a little louder."
Charnu (v.) चढनु	To climb, ascend; to mount a horse or carriage. "Ghora mathi charera"—"On horseback."
Chara (n.) चरा	A bird.
Charo (n.) चारो	Bait, for fishing.
Charkinu (v.) चरकिनु	To crack (of a wall, etc.).
Charpatti (adv.) चारपट्टी	All four quarters.

Chartira (adv.) चारतीर	All four directions. "Chartira pani thio"—"There was water all around."
Chasma (n.) चश्मा	Spectacles, glasses.
Chatnu (v.) चाटनु	To lick with the tongue.
Chaubandi (n.) चौबन्दी	Nepalese dress (as Jhampanis wear).
Chauro (adj.) चौरो	Broad (Urdu word).
Chawal (n.) चावल	Rice (uncooked).
Chaya चाया	Scurf.
Cheli (n.) चेली	A girl.
Chepnu (v.) चेपनु	To press.
Chepto (adj.) चेप्टो	Flat.
Cherana (n.) चेरना	A girl.
Chetaunu (v.) चेताउनु	To warn.
Chewa (n.) चेवा	A hiding place, ambush.
Chhadnu (v.) चाहनु	To be sick, to vomit, to eject.
Chhahari (n.) छाहारी	Shade, shadow.
Chhala (n.) छाला	Skin, leather, hide.
Chhalinu (v.) छलिनु	Deceive.
Chhamnu (v.) छामनु	To touch, feel.
Chhana (n.) छाना	Ceiling, roof.
Chhango (n.) छाँगे	A torrent, rapids.
Chhantnu (v.) छाँटनु	To select, choose.
Chhap (n.) छाप	(1) Print. (2) The tail of coins. (3) A seal.
Chhaphāni top छपानि तोप	A large cannon of 6 maunds powder.
Chhapnu (v.) छापनु	To press, to print.
Chhapri (n.) छपरी	A sod of turf.
Chhara (n.) चारा	A waterfall, cascade.
Chhara (n.) चरा	Shot.
Chharnu (v.) चहनु	To sow.
Chhata (n.) छाना	An umbrella.
Chhati (n.) छाती	The chest.
Chhatkya (adv.) छटक्या	Diagonally, at an angle.
Chhaya (n.) छाया	Shadow, shade.
Chhegnu (v.) छेगनु	To stop, prevent.
Chhenr (n.) छेँर	A hole.

Chheo (n.) चेव	The side (of a place), the edge, bank.
Chheparo (n.) चेपाङ्गो	A lizard.
Chherauti (n.) चेरोटी	Diarrhoea.
Chhima (n.) छिमा	Mercy.
Chhimal छिमाछ	Grass on a tree.
Chhimeki (n.) छिमेकी	A neighbour, acquaintance.
Chhin (n.) छिन	A moment. "Ek chhin"—"Half a mo."
Chhina (n.) चीना	A chisel.
Chhipia ko (adj.) छिपियाको	Wrinkled.
Chhiribirya (adj.) छिरिबिर्या	Piebald, spotted.
Chhirki (n.) छिङ्की	The chik (on a door).
Chhirnu (v.) छिरनु	To pierce, bore, go through; also to split (wood).
Chhito (adv.) छिटो	Quickly, swiftly.
Chholdari (n.) छोल- दारी	A tent.
Chhopnu (v.) छोपनु	To cover; to catch.
Chhornu (v.) छोड्नु	To loose, loosen, let go, forsake. "Na chhor"—"Don't let go," i.e. "Hold tight."
Chhoro: chhori (n.) छोरो छोरी	Son, daughter. Also for stepson, step-daughter.
Chhunu (v.) चुनु	To touch.
Chhura (n.) चुरा	A razor.
Chhuskya (n.) चुस्का	A backbiter, sneak.
Chhutaunu (v. tr.) छुटाउनु	To dismiss, divorce.
Chhutnu (v. intr.) छुट्नु	To leave, forsake.
Chhutti (n.) छुट्टि	Holiday, leave.
Chichiaunu (v.) चीच्या- उनु	To scream.
Chihan (n.) चिहान	A cemetery, burial-ground.
Chil (n.) चील	A kite (bird).
Chilaunu (v.) चिलाउनु	To itch.
Chilaunu (n.) चिलाउनु	A tree that grows in Nepal.

Chilm (n.) चौलम	The upper part of a hookah.
Chimalnu (v.) चिमलनु	To close the eyes. Also chim garnu used.
Chinkh garnu (v.) चिंक गरनु	To sneeze.
Chimatnu (v.) चिमाडनु	To pinch, nip.
Chimchim (n.) चिमचिम	A wink. "U le mlai chimchim gario"— "He winked at me."
Chin (n.) चीन	China.
Chinajana (n.) चीना- जान	Acquaintance.
Chinnu (v.) चिननु	To recognize.
Chino (n.) चिनो	A sign, signal.
Chiphlinu (v.) चिफलनु	To slip. This and the next two words can be written with p instead of ph:— चिपली
Chiphlo (adj.) चिफलो	Slippery, slimy.
Chiphlo kira (n.) चिफलो	A slug or snail (lit. a slimy insect).
Chirko (adj.) चिरको	Senseless.
Chiso (adj.) चिसो	Cold (to the touch). "Pau chisochha" —"The water is cold." But "It is cold to-day" would be "Aja jaru bhayo."
Chitharnu (v.) चौथरनु	To get scratched.
Chitti (n.) चिट्टी	A letter.
Chituwa (n.) चितुवा	A leopard, panther.
Chiunro (n.) चूँरो	The chin.
Chiura (n.) चिऊरा	Rice (parched).
Chobaunu (v.) चौबाउनु	To 'dip' (tr.).
Chobnu (v.) चौबनु	To dip (intr.).
Choila (n.) चोइला	Small sticks.
Chokho (adj.) चौचो	Clean.
Cholo (n.) चौलो	A bodice.
Chor (n.) चोर	A thief.
Chor ankha (n.) चोर आँखा	Thief eye. "Chor ankha le hirnu"— "To give a sidelong look" or "to steal a glance."
Chor anlo (n.) चोर अँलो	The fore-finger.
Chor bato (n.) चोर बाटो	A byway, foot-path.

Chornu (v.) चोरनु	To steal, thieve.
Chuchubam (n.) चुचुबाम	A pointed eel.
Chula (n.) चुला	A cooking-place.
Chuli (n.) चुली	A cliff.
Chuna (n.) चुना	Lime.
Chunrnu (v.) चुङ्नु	To nip off.
Chunu (v.) चुनु	To leak.
Chura (n.) चुरा	Bracelet.
Chusnu (v.) चसनु	To suck.
Chyau (n.) चाऊ	A mushroom.
Dabaunu (v.) दबाउनु	To hide, hide away.
Dab (n.) दाब	A sheath, scabbard.
Dabilo (n.) दाबीलो	A disc.
Dada (n.) दादा	An old servant.
Dag (n.) दाम	A stain.
Dagi (n.) दामी	Punishment.
Daha (n.) डाह	Envy, hate.
Dahi (n.) दही	A kind of sour milk curd.
Dai दाई	Elder brother.
Daijo (n.) दार्जो	A dowry.
Dailo (n.) दैलो	A door, gate.
Dainya (adj.) दारन्या	Right (not left).
Daju (n.) दाजु	An elder brother, also pronounced dazu and dai.
Dak (n.) डाक	The postal service ; a system of couriers.
Dakhan (n.) दखन	The south. °
Dakkar दक्कर	A belch. "Dakkar ayo"—"a belch came."
Daknu (n.) डाकुनु	To call ; " 'Tis lai daknu"—" Call him."
Daku (n.) डाकु	A robber, highwayman.
Dalchini (n.) दालचीनी	Cinnamon.
Dalin (n.) दलीन	A beam (wood).
Dalo (n.) डालो	A basket.
Dallo (n.) डल्लो	A round lump of anything ; a berry.
Dam (n.) दाम	Price, value.
Dam (n.) डाम	A scar.
Damru डमरु	Hourglass-shaped drum.

Dan (n.) दान	A gift ; charity.
Dana (n.) दाना	Grain.
Dand (n.) डंड	A fine.
Danda (n.) डण्डा	An axle.
Danda (n.) डण्डा	A pole.
Dandiphor डण्डीफोर	A pimple.
Dangra डङ्गरा	A shiver.
Dangre डङ्गरे	A minn bird.
Danra (n.) डाङ्ग्रा	A ridge, spur of a hill, a razorback hill ; a hill.
Dans (n.) डांस	A horse-fly.
Dant (n.) दाँत	A tooth.
Danth (n.) डाँठ	A stalk (of a plant).
Daphe (n.) डाफे	A minal.
Dar (n.) डर	Fear ; danger.
Daraunu (v.) डराउनु	To frighten.
Darnu (v.) डरनु	To fear.
Dari (n.) दाढ़ी	A beard.
Darim (n.) दाड़िम	A pomegranate.
Darkanu (v.) डरकनु	To split or be scarred (of hillside).
Dārsān दारसन	Visit to superior.
Daru (n.) डारू	A spoon.
Daru (n.) डाफ	A sort of rum made in the Terai.
Das (num.) दस	Ten.
Dasein (n.) दशैं	The festival of the Dasehra, held at the end of September or in October. Consists of dancing, singing, etc. On the first day sacred rice is sown. On the seventh day the sacred flowers are brought, and on the ninth, goats and buffaloes are sacrificed. The tenth day, (Tika) caste marks are placed on the forehead (of rice) ; a good deal is also drunk that day. The rice has a permanent guard over it. The Malshiri and Ramayan books are read and sung during this festival.
Dasnu (v.) डसनु	To enter into, pierce.
Data (n.) दाता	A philanthropist ; a spendthrift

Dauro (n.) दोरो	Wood (the substance) ; fire-wood.
Dazu (n.) दाजु •	An elder brother.
Debro (adj.) देबरो	Left.
Dekhnu (v.) देखनु	To see, look.
Des (n.) देश	Country. Any ades or pardes is foreign country. Des is also used for the Plains of India in comparison with the hills. Also written desh देश.
Desan (adj.) देशान	Infectious.
Desi (adj.) देशी	Indian ; belonging to the Plains.
Dewal (n.) देवाल	A wall.
Dhago (n.) धागो	Thread.
Dhaja (n.) धजा	A small flag over a temple.
Dhakar (n.) धाकर	A basket for grain.
Dhaknu (v.) ढाकनु	To cover, close.
Dhakre (n.) ढाकरे	One without a permanent profession.
Dhalkanu (v.) ढलकनु	To lean over.
Dhālnu (v.i.) ढलनु	To topple over.
Dhālnu (v.tr.) ढालनु	To knock over.
Dhamkanu (v.) धमकानु	To threaten.
Dhamki (n.) धमकी	A threat.
Dhan (n.) धान	Growing rice.
Dhan (n.) धन	Riches.
Dhankhani (n.) धनखनी	A woman who is a spendthrift.
Dhantnu (v.) ढाँटनु	To deceive, take in " Dhantia ko kura " —" A lie."
Dhanu (n.) धनु	An arrow.
Dhapannu (v.) धपाउनु	To drive away.
Dhar (n.) धार	The stem, bottom of anything.
Dhar (n.) धार	The blade of a knife.
Dharag (n.) डाराग	A large tiger.
Dharilo (adj.) धरेखो	Sharp. Edg-ways.
Dharknu (v.) धरकनु	To throb (of heart).
Dharkya (adj.) धरका	Striped.
Dhawa (n.) धावा	An attack. " Dhawa paret "—" An out parade."
Dhere (adj.) धेरै	Many. Too much. "Timi le dhare diyo"—" You gave too much."

Dheruwa (n.) धेरुवा	A langoor monkey.
Dhilo (adj.) ढिलो	The opposite to Chanri: Slow, late.
Dhiraj (n.) धिरज	Courage.
Dhito (adj.) ढौढी	Obstinate. Stubborn.
Dhobi (n.) धोबी	A washerman.
Dhobini (n.) धोबिनी	(1) A washerwoman. (2) A bird.
Dhok (n.) ढोक	Worship. "Dhok garnu"—"To worship, to bow down to (in form of salutation)."
Dhoka (n.) ढोका	A door.
Dhoknu (v.) ढोकनु	To worship, bow.
Dhoti (n.) धोती	Loin-cloth.
Dhuirō धुरो	A crowd.
Dhuknu (v.) ढुकनु	To watch, lie in wait for.
Dhukur (n.) ढुकर	A dove.
Dhukuti (n.) धुकुटी	Treasure chest, treasury.
Dhulo (n.) धुलो	Dust.
Dhumilo (adj.) धुमिलो	Not clear, hazy, dirty (of water).
Dhumiro (n.) धुमीरो	A white ant.
Dhumsi (n.) धुमसी	Mildew.
Dhunga (n.) ढुंगा	A stone, rock.
Dhungra (adj.) ढुंगरा	Hollow.
Dhungro (n.) ढुंगरो	A megaphone.
Dhunu (v.) धुनु	To wash (of clothes, mouth and hands, etc., not to have a wash).
Dhuwan (n.) धुवां	Smoke.
Dhyan (n.) ध्यान	Notice, attention. "Us lai dhyān dinu chainchha"—"Attention must be paid to that."
Didi (n.) दिदि	Elder sister.
Dikhanu (v.) दिखानु	To show.
Din (n.) दिन	Day.
Dinu (v.) दिनु	To give; allow. "Tis lai jane na dinu"—"Don't let him go."
Diuśo (n.) दिउसी	Daytime.
Diwali (n.) दिवाली	A festival, often called Tiwar; the feast of lamps in honour of the goddess.

	Bhawani at the new moon of the month of Kathik, October or November
Diyo (n.) दियो	A small lamp made of earthenware.
Diyasilai (n.) दियासलाई	A match.
Do bhashe दो भाषे	One who does things from both sides ; an interpreter.
Dobriaunu (v.) दोब्याउनु	To fold.
Doharo (adj.) दोहरो	Double.
Doko (n.) डोको	A basket.
Donra (n.) ढोङ्गा	The gutter in a roof.
Dopahar (n.) दोपहर	Midday (the middle of the watches).
Dori (n.) डोरी	A rope.
Dornu (v.) दोरनु	To know how to.
Doryaunu (v.) डोर्‍याउनु	To lead by the hand or on a string, etc.
Dosh (n.) दोष	Blame, suspicion.
Dosan (n.) दोसान	The frontier, border of a country.
Dotho डोढो	Bucket.
Dubaunu (v. tr.) डुबाउनु	To drown, make sink.
Dublo (adj.) दुबलो	Thin, lean.
Dubnu (v.) डुबनु	To drown, sink.
Dubo (n.) डुबो	Turf.
Dudh (n.) दुध	Milk ; the female breasts ; udder.
Dugarnu (v.) दुगर्नु	To run. •
Duita (num.) दुइटा	Two, both.
Dukha (n.) दुख	Trouble.
Dukhnu (v.) दुखनु	To ache, pain, trouble.
Dulha (n.) दुलहा	Bridegroom.
Dulhani (n.) दुलहानी	Bride.
Dulnu (v.) डुल्नु	To wander, walk, travel.
Dulo (n.) डुलो	A hole.
Dumsi (n.) डुमसी	A porcupine.
Dunga (n.) डुङ्गा	A boat (small).
Dunro (adj.) ढुङ्गो	Lame.
Dunya (n.) दुनिया	The world.

Ekka (n.) एका	The ace in cards.
Ekkasi (adv.) एकासी	Suddenly.
Eknasai (adv.) एकनासे	Alike.
Gadah (n.) गदाह	A donkey; also a term of abuse as in English.
Gadda (n.) गदा	A mattress.
Gagri (n.) गजरी	Copper jar.
Gagro गजरो	Earthenware jar.
Gahana (n.) गहना	An ornament.
Gahun (n.) गहू	Wheat.
Gai (n.) गाय	A cow.
Gail (adj.) गैल	Absent, missing.
Gainra (n.) गैंडा	A rhinoceros.
Gainti (n.) गैंती	A pickaxe.
Gairo (adj.) गैरो	Deep.
Gairo (n.) गैरो	Nullah, small valley.
Gaj (n.) गज	A yard (3 feet).
Gajilo (adj.) गजीली	Broad.
Gajul (n.) गजुल	The black stuff put round the eyes.
Gajur (n.) गजर	A dome, minaret.
Gala (n.) गाला	A necklace.
Gali (n.) गाली	Abuse, swearing, bad language.
Galich (n.) गालीच	Braces.
Galla (n.) गला	Recruiting.
Galnu (v.) गलनु	To melt, dissolve; hence to tire (often of the arms).
Galti (n.) गलती	Fault, mistake.
Gambhir (adj.) गम्भीर	Polite.
Gamilo गमीली	Silent.
Gahana (n.) गवण	An oar.
Ganaunu (v.) गनाउनु	To smell, stink (usually of a bad smell) "Kia ganayo?"—"What is smelling?"
Gandha (n.) गन्ध	Smell, scent (usually bad). "Us ko gandha pario"—"It smelt." "Us ko gandha payo"—"Got its scent."
Gandhak (n.) गन्धक	Sulphur.
Ganga (n.) गंगा	A river.
Gangananu (v.) गनगनानु	To murmur. Gangani, a murmurer.

Gangata (n.) गंगडा	A crab.
Gannu (v.) गनु	To count.
Ganra (n.) गांरा	Goitre. "Kana des ma ganra tanderi" —"In a blind country a goitre looks nice"
Gantho (n.) गांठो	(1) A knot. (2) A knuckle.
Ganu (v.) गानु	To sing.
Ganwari (adj.) गंवारी	Foolish.
Gara गडा	A terraced field.
Gari (n.) गाड़ी	A carriage.
Gari (n.) गढ़ी	A fortress, tower.
Garja (n.) गरज	Thunder.
Garnu (v.) गरनु	To do. This is used with many nouns to form a verb: "Katam garnu,"—"To finish, etc." Also for frequentative verbs: "Bokdai garnu,"—"To be in the habit of carrying."
Garnu (v.) गाड़नु	To bury. Parnu is more polite. To penetrate.
Garō (n.) गारो	A wall, partition.
Garō (adj.) गारी	Severe, irksome. "M paret khelnu lai garo manchhu"—"I think that it is rather hard to go on parade."
Garul गरुल	Eagle.
Garungo (adj.) गरंगो	Heavy.
Garuwa (n.) गरुवा	Brass pot with spout.
Gaun (v.) गाँ	A village.
Gaura गौडा	Shelter, redoubt.
Ghachya (n.) घच्चा	A push.
Ghado घादो	Nepalese garment knotted in front of chest.
Ghaile (adj.) घैली	Wounded.
Ghainta घैन्टा	Earthenware pot; gharra.
Ghalek (n.) घलेक	A cloth worn over the shoulder.
Gham (n.) घाम	Sunshine; heat of the sun; also loosely as sun.
Ghamandi (adj.) घमण्डी	Proud.
Ghamar (adj.) घामरु	Ignorant, foolish, stupid.
Ghamora (n.) घमोडा	Heat rash.
Ghan (n.) घन	A large hammer.

Ghanta (n.) घण्टा	Gong, bell, clock.
Ghanti (n.) गण्ठी	A mountain-pass. The throat.
Ghar (n.) घर	A house, home.
Ghari (n.) घड़ी	A watch. Ghari ghari (adv.), frequently.
Ghas (n.) घास	Grass.
Ghasnu (v.) घसनु	To anoint, pour on.
Ghat (n.) घाट	Landing place, ferry.
Ghataunu (v. tr.)	To decrease.
घटाउनु	
Ghati (n.) गठी	Want, lack.
Ghatnu (v. intr.) घटनु	To decrease.
Ghau (n.) घाव	A wound.
Ghera (n. & adj.) घेरा	A circle; round.
Ghernu (v.) घेरनु	To surround.
Ghichra (n.) घिचरा	The nape of the neck.
Ghinn (n.) विन्न	Contempt, disgust.
Ghisarnu (v.) घिसाउनु	To drag along the ground.
Ghochnu (v.) घोचनु	To pierce, prick.
Ghoptaunu (v. tr.)	To upset, capsize.
घोपडाउनु	
Ghoptnu (v. intr.)	To upset, capsize.
घोपडनु	
Ghopto (adj.) घोपडो	Bent, stooping.
Ghora (n.) घोड़ा	A horse.
Ghotnu (v.) घोटनु	To rub.
Ghui (n.) घूँ	Ghee; clarified butter.
Ghuchuk (n.) घुचुक	Back of the neck.
Ghumaunu (v. tr.)	To turn round. "Mero tauko ghuma- yo"—"I am giddy" (Urdu phrase, Khaskura being ringaunu, q.v.).
घुमाउनु	
Ghumnu (v. intr.)	To turn round (Urdu word).
घुमनु	
Ghunra (n.) घुंरा	The knee.
Ghurinu (v.) घुरौनु	To snore.
Ghus घुस	A bribe.
Gid (n.) गीद	A song.
Gidda (n.) गिह	A vulture.

Gidi (n.) गिदि	The brain.
Gijaunn (n.) गिजाउनु	To laugh at, jest at, cheek.
Gin (n.) गीन	A ball.
Gita (n.) गीटा	A species of creeper.
Gobar (n.) गोबर	Fresh cow-dung.
Gobara (n.) गोबारा	(1) A beetle. (2) Balloon.
Gobi (n.) गोबी	A cabbage.
Gogan (n.) गोगन	A vessel made of grass.
Gohar (n.) गोहार	Help.
Gohara (n.) गोहरा	A biscobra ; large lizard.
Goho (n.) गोहो	A pathway made by animals in jungle.
Gola (n.) गोला	A shell (gun).
Goli (n.) गोली	Urdu word for ball ; bullet.
Goli ganta (n.) गोली गंटा	The ankle.
Golmirich (n.) गोल्मरीच	Black pepper.
Gora (adj.) गोरा	Fair complexioned : also (n.) for a British soldier.
Gorentho bato (n.) गोरन्थो बाटो	A pathway ; byway.
Gorsh गोरश	Milk (curd).
Goru (n.) गोर्ग	A bull.
Goth (n.) गोठ	A cowshed.
Gothala (n.) गोठाला	A cowherd.
Goti (n.) गोटी	A piece in a gamelike chess, draughts, etc.
Gu (n.) गू	An animal's droppings.
Gudi (n.) गुदी	Kernel (of a nut).
Guhi (n.) गुहि	A crocodile.
Gulam (n.) गुलाम	Knave in cards. (Urdu.)
Gulamchor गुलाम चोर	A card game like "Old Maid." (Urdu.)
Gulap (n.) गुलाब	Rose (flower).
Guleli (n.) गुलेली	A small bow which shoots mud pellets.
Gulio (adj.) गुलिओ	Sweet.
Gulla (n.) गुला	Testicle.
Gumti (n.) गुम्टी	The butts on the range ; a sentry box.

Gun (n.) गुन	Thanks.
Guna garnu (v.) गुना गरनु	To multiply. Also duiguna is two times etc. (Multiplication.)
Gunda (adj.) गुन्दा	Clever.
Gunga (adj.) गुंगा	Dumb.
Gunr (n.) गुंर	A bird's nest.
Gupt (adj.) गुप्त	Secret, private.
Guru (n.) गुरु	A teacher, learned man.
Guruwas (n.) गुरुवास	Rhododendron.
Guthnu (n.) गुथनु	To wind round (a turban).
Gyan (n.) ग्यान	Knowledge, wisdom.
Hagnu (v.) हगनु	To purge.
Hai (n.) हाई	A yawn. "Hai garnu,"—"To yawn."
Haiza (n.) हैजा	Cholera.
Hakanu हकानु	To drive away.
Halo (n.) हलो	A plough.
Halungo (adj.) हलुंगो	Light (not heavy).
Halanu (v. intr.) हलनु	To move.
Halaunu (v. tr.) हलाउनु	To move.
Halisa (n.) हलीसा	A green pigeon.
Halnu (v.) हलैसा	To put. "Tis lai utha hal"—"Put this there." Also in the Completive verbs as an alternative to Saknu: "Maile uslai gari halio"—"I finished doing that."
Hami (pro.) हमी	We; also honorific for I.
Hamro (pro.) हमरो	Our; also honorific for my.
Hango (n.) हांगो	The branch of a tree.
Hani (n.) हानी	Destruction, damage.
Hannu (v.) हाननु	To hit, strike. "Khutta le hannu"—"To kick" (of humans). For an animal "to kick" is "lat le hannu."
Hanri (n.) हांरी	A pot.
Hans (n.) हांस	A duck. "Thulo hans"—"A goose."
Hansnu (v.) हंसनु	To laugh.
Har (n.) हार	A bone.
Harami (n.) हरामी	A term of abuse.
Haraunu (v.) हराउनु	To lose a thing. "Maile mero chaku harayo"—"I lost my penknife."

Harbar (n.) हड़बड़	Confusion.
Hari (n.) हरी	God.
Harikangal (adj.) हरी कंगाल	Destitute.
Harikatha (n.) हरीकथा	A sermon ; (lit.) A God lesson.
Haryo (adj.) हरियो	Green.
Harsha (n.) हर्ष	Pleasure.
Harmani हारमानी	Astonished.
Harmoni (n.) हारमोनी	A sort of guitar.
Harnu (v. intr.) हारनु	To lose. "Bazi ko katam bhayo ; hami haryaun"—"The match is over ; we lost."
Haskanu (v.) हस्कनु	To become pleased.
Hath (n.) हाथ	The hand ; the fore-arm. Also as a measure, the span of the hand.
Hathbhari (adj.) हाथभरी	Handful.
Hathi (n.) हाथी	An elephant.
Hathkâri (n.) हाथकड़ी	Handcuff.
Hathkelo हाथकेलो	Palm of the hand.
Hathyar (n.) हाथयार	A tool.
Hatoro (n.) हतोड़ो	A hammer.
Hawas (adv.) (imp.) हवस	(1) The polite form of the auxiliary imperative. "Basnu hawas"—"Please sit down." (2) An exclamation in answer to a request, etc. "Mero luga liau"—"Bring my clothes" ; "Hawas"—"All right."
Hela (n.) हेला	Disgrace.
Hernu (v.) हेरनु	To look.
Hiju (n.) हिजु	Yesterday.
Hijuasti (adv.) हिजुअस्ती	Some days ago. "Hijuasti hamile testo garinaun"—"We have not been doing so these latter days."
Hilo (n.) हिलो	Mud.
Himal (n.) हिमाल	A snow-peak.
Hinamina (adv.) हिनामिना	Scattered about.
Hira (n.) हिरा	A diamond.

Hirkaunu (v.) हिरकाउनु	To hit, strike. "Maile banduk le hir-kayan"—"I shot (it)."
Hishknu (v.) हिचकनु	To be startled, frightened.
Hit (n.) हित	Kindness; friendship.
Hitnu (v.) हिडनु	To move, to start on a walk, etc.
Hiup (n.) हिउ	Snow.
Ho हो	3rd person sing. Present indicative of Hunnu, to be; used as "yes": "Tero naun Ranbir ho?"—"Is your name Ranbir?" "Ho"—"Yes."
Hocho (adj.) होचो	Short, low.
Hoina होइन	The negative of Ho above and used in the same way. It is more emphatic than the ordinary "ne," "no."
Hosakne (adj.) होसकने	Possible.
Hori होरी	The Holi festival.
Hukm (n.) हुकम	(1) Command, order, decree, authority. (2) The spade suit in cards.
Hunnu (v.) हुनु	To be, become; auxiliary verb, see Grammar.
Hurri (n.) हुरी	A storm, tempest.
Ichchha (n.) इच्छा	Wish, desire, "Maile aphnu ichcha le garyan"—"I did it of my own accord."
Inar (n.) इनार	A well.
Indreni (n.) इन्द्रवाणी	Rainbow.
Int (n.) ईंट	A brick.
Inta (n.) ईंटा	The diamond suit in cards.
Isalu (n.) ऐसालु	Raspberry (really Aisalu, q.v.).
Ispat (n.) इस्पात	Steel.
Isto (adv.) Issari इसो	Thus (really esto q.v.).
Itha (adv.) इथा	Hither (really yetha q.v.).
Ityadi इत्यादि	Et cetera.
Jab (adv.) जब	When.
Jaephul (n.) जारैफुल	Nutmeg.
Jagannu (v.) जगाउनु	To arouse, wake up (tr.).
Jagir (n.) जागिर	Pay; land given on account of service. "Jagir khanu"—"To get pay."
Jagnu (v. intr.) जगनु	To awake.

Jahan (adv.) जहाँ	Where ; wherever.
Jahan (n.) जाहान	Person in one's home.
Jairya (n.) जैर्या	A fool, idiot.
Jal (n.) जाल	Net, cobweb.
Jalthal जलथल	Flood.
Jalnu (v. intr.) जलनु	To burn, be kindled.
Jamani जमानी	An answerer back.
Jamnu (v.) जमनु	To freeze.
Jan (n.) जान	Life.
Jana (n.) जना	Man, person.
Janchnu (v.) जांचनु	To examine, prove.
Janeu (n.) जनेउ	The Hindu thread
Jangal (n.) जंगल	Jungle.
Jangali (adj.) जंगली	Wild, savage.
Janghar (n.) जंघार	A ford, crossing place.
Janghari (adj.) जंघारी	Shallow.
Janibujhera (adj.) जानीमु भेर	Knowingly ; wittingly, on purpose.
Janmasthan जन्मास्थान	Birthday of Shri Krishna.
Jannu (v.) जाननु	To know a thing.
Janr (n.) जांड़	An intoxicating drink made out of rice, rather like beer.
Jantu (n.) जंतु	An animal, creature.
Janu (v.) जानु	To go. Past tense "gayan, etc." Used as in Urdu to form the Passive Voice.
Janwar (n.) जव्वार	An animal.
Jara (adv.) जरा	A little. Pronounced zara. "Jara debro tira sar"—"Move a little to your left."
Jarayo (n.) जड़ायो	A sambhar.
Jaro (n.) जरो	Fever.
Jaro (adj.) जाड़ो	Cold (of climate, etc.). "Aja jaro bhayo"—"It is cold to-day." "The water is cold" would be "Pani chiso chha."
Jasilo (adj.) जसीलो	Famous.
Jasari जसरी } Jasto जस्तो }	These two adverbs both mean "as."

Jat (n.) जात	Caste.
Jatan (adj.) जतन	Careful, care.
Jati (adj.) जानी	Lit: "casty," so "good," "excellent."
Jati (adv.) जती	As many as.
Jan (n.) जो	Oats, barley.
Jaunlia (n.) जौलिया	Twins.
Jawai (n.) जवार	Son-in-law.
Jela जेला	Tax, labour.
Jeth (n.) जेठ	The month 15th May to 15th June.
Jethan (n.) जेठान	Wife's elder brother. Jethani = his wife.
Jetho (adj.) जेठो	The eldest of a family; elder.
	Jethi ama = elder maternal aunt. Jetha ba = elder paternal uncle.
Jhagra (n.) झगडा	A quarrel, dispute.
Jhain (adv.) जैन	As.
Jhalla (adj.) झल्ला	Mad.
Jhamre झामरे	Any quick song.
Jhamta (n.) झामटा	A place where sticks remain after the large parts of a felled tree are removed.
Jhan (adv.) झन	All the more. "Jhan sikaunchhu, jhan jandenas"—"The more I teach you, the less you know."
Jhandi (n.) झण्डी	A flag.
Jhanto (n.) झांठो	A water-mill.
Jhank (adj.) झांक	Male (for all wild animals, except birds).
Jhar, Jhari (n.) झाड़, झाड़ी	A small bush; tuft, etc.
Jhara (n.) झारा	A stool, purge.
Jhari (n.) झाड़ि	A shower of rain.
Jharnu (v.) झरनु	To come down, descent. "U rukh bata jharo,"—"He came down from the tree."
Jhasang झसंग	Jhasanghunu, to be afraid.
Jhatt (adv.) जहट	Instantly.
Jhelkhana (n.) जेलखाना	Prison.
Jhiguu (v.) झिगुनु	To take out. "Ule chaku khalti bata jhigyo"—"He took a knife out of his

	pocket." Also "Git jhignu"—"To sing a song."
Jhikaunu (v.) झिकाउनु	To call, summon.
Jhilikia (n.) झिलकिया	A wag, funny man.
Jhinga (n.) झिङ्गा	A small fly, such as a sandfly.
Jhingiti (n.) झींगिटो	A tile, slate on roof.
Jhitimiti (n.) झिटोमिटो	Belongings, one's things.
Jholi (n.) झोली	A haversack.
Jhuknu झुकनु	To bow down, bend forward.
Jhukira (adv.) झुकीर	By accident.
Jhulnu (v.) झुलनु	To nod.
Jhumro (n.) झुमरो	A rag.
Jhundaunu (tr.) झुंदाउनु	To hang.
Jhundnu (v. intr.) झुण्डनु	To hang, be hanging.
Jhuppa (n.) झुप्पा	A bunch.
Jhuro (adj.) झुरो	Brittle.
Jhus (n.) झूस	Hair (as on a woolly-bear caterpillar).
Jhutha (adj.) झुठा	False, untrue.
Jhyal (n.) झ्याल	A window.
Jhyang (n.) झ्यांग	Small scrub, bushes.
Jhyau (n.) झ्याऊ	Moss.
Jibro (n.) जिबड़ो	The tongue. "Jibro pharkanu"—"To have the correct pronunciation."
Jiju जीजू	Great-grandfather.
Jijubaje (n.) जिजुबाजे	Ancestors.
Jimi (n.) जिमी	Ground.
Jimwal जिमवाल	Headman but below a Mukhia, chief.
Jiring jiring जिरिङ्ग १	Trembling at beginning of fever or cold.
Jitnu (v.) जितनु	To win, conquer.
Jiundai (adj.) जिउंदै	Alive.
Jiunu (v.) जिउनु	To live, be alive.
Joban (n.) जोबन	Puberty, youth.
Jogaunu (v.) जोगाउनु	To protect, save from damage (as a box keeps its contents).
Jokhnu (v.) जोखनु	To weigh.
Jogi (n.) जीगी	A religious mendicant.

Jor (n. & adj.) जोड़	A pair; even; even (of numbers). A join.
Jori (n.) जोड़ी	A friend, chum.
Jornu (v.) जोड़नु	To add, join.
Jotnu जोतनु	To plough.
Jotishi (n.) जोतिशौ	Astronomer.
Juko (n.) जुको	A leech; worm.
Julap (n.) जुलाप	A purge.
Jumra (n.) जुमड़ा	A louse. White louse that infests the body.
Jun (n.) जुन	The moon.
Juneli (adj.) जुनेली	Moonlit; also for noun moonlight.
Junga (n.) जुंघा	The moustache.
Junkiri (n.) जुनकिरी	A firefly, glow-worm.
Jureli जुरेली	A nightingale.
Juta (n.) जुता	A shoe.
Juwa (n.) जुवा	A gamble, betting. "Juwa khelnu"— "To gamble."
Jyan (n.) ज्ञान	Life.
Jyu (n.) ज्यू	Body.
Kabja (n.) कबजा	A hinge.
Kachhar (n.) कछार	Foot of a hill.
Kachhuwa (n.) कछुवा	Tortoise, turtle.
Kachkachia (n.) कचकचा	A chatterer.
Kacho (adj.) काचो	Unripe.
Kachona (n.) कचोना	A teat.
Kadhui (n.) कड़ाइ	Cauldron.
Kag (n.) काग	(1) Cork. (2) A crow.
Kagaj (n.) कागज	Paper.
Kahan (adv.) कहाँ	Where?
Kahin (adv.) कहाँ	Anywhere.
Kaile (adv.) कैले	When?
Kaile kaile (adv.) कैले कैले	Sometimes.
Kaj (n.) काज	Work, business.
Kakh (n.) काख	Lap.
Kakhara (n.) कखरा	The Alphabet.

Kakhi (n.) काखी	Armpit.
Kakrinu ककरौनु	To be huddled up.
Kakryo ककरौयो	Huddled up.
Kal (n.) काल	Death; the figure of death. "Tero kal ayo"—"Your end has come."
Kalam (n.) कलम	Pen.
Kalejo (n.) कलेजो	The liver.
Kalij (n.) कालीज	The Pheasant of that name.
Kalo (adj.) कालो	Black.
Kalilo (adj.) कलौलो	Young and supple.
Kālmi ko aunlo (u.) कलमौ को थाउँलो	The fore-finger.
Kam (n.) काम	Work, business.
Kamal ko phul (n.) कमल को फुल	A lily.
Kamani (n.) कामनी	A spring (metal).
Kamara (n.) कमारा	A slave, who belongs to the slave caste. They are bought and sold and always belong to the slave caste. They get no pay but board and lodging. A kamari who has a child by her master may demand to be freed, but the child is a kamara.
Kamaunu (v.) कामाउनु	To cultivate.
Kamero (n.) कमेरो	Lime.
Kamilo (n.) कमिलो	Ant.
Kamlo (n.) कामलो	A blanket.
Kamalo (adj.) कमलो	Soft.
Kamar (n.) कमर	The waist.
Kamnu (v.) कामनु	To tremble, quake, shiver.
Kampani (n.) कम्पनी	Nepalese word for Indian rupee.
Kan (n.) कान	The ear.
Kana (adj.) काना	One-eyed; blind.
Kaneaunu (v.) कन्याउनु	To scratch.
Kanchho (n. & adj.) कान्छो	The youngest of a family; younger. "E Kanchha!"—"O! Littl' one." Kanchhi ama = younger paternal aunt. Kanchhaba—younger paternal uncle.

Kandi (n.) कण्डी	Box, made of wickerwork.
Kando (n.) कण्डो	Back.
Kangali (adj.) कंगाली	Poor, destitute.
Kangiyo (n.) कांगियो	Comb.
Kankro (n.) कांकरो	(1) Cucumber. (2) Chicken-pox (also written 'kankara').
Kanra (n.) काण	A thorn. "Kanre tar"—"Barbed wire."
Kansutlo (n.) कनसुतलो	An earwig.
Kapāl (n.) कपाल	The forehead, skull.
Kapas (n.) कपास	Cotton plant, cotton.
Kapasi (adj.) कपासी	Immoral.
Kapat (n.) कपट	Deceit, treachery.
Kaphal (n.) काफल	A tree, with fruit like a strawberry (which is called bhuin kāphal).
Kaphar (n.) काफर	A coward.
Kapti (adj.) कपटौ	Double-faced, deceitful.
Kapur (n.) कपूर	Camphor.
Kar (n.) कर	Obligation.
Kar (n.) काड	An arrow.
Karati (n.) करतौ	A saw.
Karan (n.) कारण	Cause, reason.
Karang (n.) करङ्ग	The ribs. Rafter in a house.
Karaunu (v.) कराउनु	To carry out; to call (of an animal or bird).
Karda (n.) कर्द	The small knife on a kukri.
Kareli करेलौ	Bridle.
Karmi कर्मि	Carpenter.
Karnu (v.) करनु	To do. This is an alternative to Garnu, q.v.
Karnu (v.) काडनु	To take off.
Kartik (n.) कार्तिक	The month 15th October to 15th November.
Kasingar (n.) कसौगर	Rubbish, dirt.
Kasnu (v.) कसनु	To tighten, tie.
Kasari : Kasto (adv.) कसरौ कसौ	How? In what manner?
Kastura (n.) कस्तूरा	The musk deer. Musk is 'kasturi.'

Kata (adv.) कटा	Whither.
Katera (n.) कटेरा	A shed, stall.
Kath (n) काठ	Wood, timber.
Katha (n.) कथा	A story, tale.
Kathin (n.) कठिन	Difficulty.
Kati (adv.) कतौ	How many ? How much ?
Katnu (v.) काटनु	(1) To cut, reap. " Bat katnu "—" To interrupt, cross-examine."
कातनु	(2) To spin.
Katora कतौरा	A cup.
Katro (adv.) कतरो	How big ?
Katuwa (n.) कतुवा	An instrument on which wool, etc., is spun.
Kaunlo (adj.) काउंलो	Soft, meek.
Kawaj (n.) कवाज	Parade.
Kera (n.) केरा	A banana.
Kerau (n.) केराउ	A pea..
Kesara (n.) केसरा	The pig of an orange.
Keta (n.) केटा	A child, boy ; Ketī, girl ; Keta keti, children.
Khachechar (n.) खचर	A mule.
Khachyang khachyang (adv.) खचांग	Limping, lame.
खचांग	
Khai (n.) खई	Rust, corrosion.
Khairo (adj.) खैरो	Brown.
Khajur (n.) खजुर	Palm-tree, also called Tar ko rukh.
Khajuro (n.) खजुरो	A centipede.
Khalati (n.) खलती	Bellows.
Khalti (n.) खलती	A pocket.
Khalto (n.) खालटो	A pit, hole.
Khamba (n.) खम्बा	A pillar, pole.
Khanchō (adj.) खाँचो	Necessary.
Khandnu (v.) खाँदनु	To press down.
Khani (n.) खानी	A mine.
Khannu (v.) खननु	To dig.
Khanu (v.) खानु	To eat, drink.

Khapaunu (v.) खपाउनु	To place carefully.
Khar (n.) खर	Thatch.
Kharah (n.) खराह	A hare.
Kharani (n.) खरानी	Ashes.
Kharbhuja (n.) खरभुजा	A melon.
Khari (n.) खड़ी	Chalk.
Kharka (n.) खरक	Pasture.
Khas (adv.) खास	Really, certainly, for sure.
Khasnu (v.) खसनु	To fall (from a height) : cf. Lotnu.
Khasro (adj.) खसरो	Thick.
Khassi (adj.) खस्यौ	adj. Castrated. (n.) An eunuch ; castrated goat.
Khata (n.) खाना	Whiskers.
Khataunu (v.) खटाउनु	To appoint.
Khawl (n.) खाल	A loom.
Khatira (n.) खटीरा	A boil.
Khatrang khntrung (adv.) खतरांग खुनट्रङ	With a clatter. Not with one noise.
Khet (n.) खेत	A field. Kheti, cultivation. Kheti garnu, to cultivate.
Khetara (n.) खेतारा	A working party.
Khili (n.) खीली	A corn, callosity (on feet).
Khishaunu (v.) खिशाउनु	To scorn, laugh at, make ashamed.
Khiyaunu (v. tr.) खियाउनु	To wear away.
Khitkhiti (n.) खितखिती	Giggling.
Khiyinu (v. intr.) खिउनु	To be worn away.
Khojnu (n.) खोजनु	To search, look for ; to want. "Yahan kya khojehhas"—"What are you looking for here ?" or "What do you want here ?"
Khoki (n.) खोकी	A cough.
Khokalo (adj.) खोकलो	Loose, not secure, not firm.
Khol (n.) खोल	Scabbard, sheath.
Kholsa (n.) खोल्सा	A, stream, smallish river. Kholsi also used.
Khopi (n.) खोपी	A drawer (furniture).

Khopaunu : khopnu	To vaccinate, inoculate, tattoo.
(v.) खोपाउनु खोपनु	
Khor (n.) खोर	A large trap.
Khosnu (v.) खोसनु	To take away, snatch away.
Khot (n.) खोट	Blemish, flaw.
Khuilo (adj.) खुरलो	Bald.
Khumani (n.) खुमानी	An apricot.
Khumchaunu खुमचाउनु	To bend.
Khumchinu खुमचिनु	To be bent.
Khundo (adj.) खुन्दो	Blunt, without an edge.
Khurkaunu (v.)	To scrape.
खुरकाउनु	
Khurpi (n.) खुरपौ	A trowel, weeding-knife.
Khursani (n.) खुरसानौ	Chilli, red pepper.
Khurundo (adj.)	Lame, maimed.
खुरगडो	
Khutruka (adv.)	Huddled up.
खुतरक	
Khutta (n.) खुट्टा	Leg, foot.
Khuwa (n.) खुवा	Territory.
Ki की	(1) Prep. fem. "of." (2) Conj. "that." "Ule bhanio ki—" "He said that—." (3) "or" "Ye ramro ho ki naramro" —"Is this good or bad?" Also "Pani auchha ki?"—"Is it going to rain or (not going to)?"
Kil (n.) कील	A nail.
Kilo (n.) कीलो	Tent peg.
Kimu (n.) किमू	A mulberry. Kimu ko rukh, mulberry tree
Kina (adv.) कीन	Why? Also: "T sakehhas?"—"Can you?" "Kina na sakne"—"Of course I can" (lit. Why cant I?).
Kinaki किनकी	Because.
Kinkitya (adj.)	Stingy, miserly.
किनकिट्या	
Kinnu (v.) किनु	To buy.
Kira (n.) किड़ा	Insect, worm, maggot.
Kiria (n.) किरिया	Oath.

Kirna (n.) किरना	A dog tick.
Kisani (n.) किसानो	A farmer, cultivator.*
Kodali : kodalo (n.) कोदालो	A hoe. Kodali is bigger than Kodalo.
Kodo (n.) कोदो	A black coarse grain.
Koel (n.) कोयल	A bird.
Koi कोइ	(1) Any, some. (2) Idiomatically for where? "Ranbir koi?"—"Where is Ranbir?" (3) Idiom for my turn now, e.g. If A is looking at something through field glasses, and B wants to look, B might say "koi" meaning "give me the glasses" or "let me have a look now."
Koila (n.) कोइला	Coal.
Kokha (n.) कोखा	The ribs, side.
Kopila (n.) कोपीला	A bud.
Korara (n.) कोरड़ा	Whip, lash.
Kori (n.) कोड़ी	A leper. Kori khana, leper asylum.
Korka (n.) कोरका	A conical basket.
Kornu (v.) कोरनु	To scratch.
Kot (n.) कोत	Strong-room ; bells of arms.
Kotarnu (v.) कोतरनु	To scratch.
Kotha (n.) कोठा	A room.
Kotryo (adj.) कोतरयो	Scratched.
Kothi (n.) कोठी	A, black mole or spot on the skin.
Kowanri (n.) कवारी	A kind of grass.
Kuwa (n.) कुवा	A well.
Kubro (adj.) कुबड़ो	Hunchbacked ; deformed.
Kuchal (n.) कुचाल	Misconduct.
Kuecho (n.) कुचो	A broom, brush.
Kuchnu (v.) कुचनु	To dent. Kuchia ko, dented.
Kuhiro (n.) कुहिरौ	A fog, mist.
Kuhunu (v.) कुहनु	To rot.
Kuina (n.) कुइना	Elbow.
Kukra (n.) कुकड़ा	A fowl, chicken.
Kukur (n.) कुकुर	A dog. Kukurni, a bitch.

Kulchi dinu (v.) कुलची दिनु	To tread on.
Kulkutumb (n.) कुलकुटम्ब	Family, relations.
Kulkuli कुलकुली	Tickling.
Kulo (n.) कुलो	A drain, channel, ditch.
Kumlo कुमलो	Load of grass.
Kunda (n.) कुन्दा	The butt of a rifle.
Kuna (n.) कुना	Corner, angle.
Kanni कुन्नी	An expression which might be translated by "perhaps" or "dunno," e.g. "Pani ala ki?"—"Will it rain?" "Kunni!"—"It may."
Kura (n.) कुरा	Talk, speech, language.
Kurani कुरानी	A sort of cream.
Kurkucha (n.) कुरकुचा	The heel.
Kuro (n.) कुरो	Spear-grass.
Kutnu (v.) कुटनु	To beat, pound.
Kuto (n.) कुटो	A small hoe.
Kya? क्या	What?
Lagaunu (v.) लगाउनु	To put; to apply; to put to work; to wear; put on.
Lagi (prep.) लागी	For the sake of. Mero lagi, for my sake, for me.
Lagne (adj.) लागने	Sharp of a knife.
Lagnu (v.) लागनु	To begin, see Initial verbs in Grammar. To hit: "Chand lai lagyo ki lagina?" —"Did it hit the target or not?" To be applied. "Timilai laj lag-chha?"—"Are you shy?"
Lagnu (v.) लगनु	To carry.
Lahara (n.) लहरा	A creeper.
Lasun (n.) लसुन	Garlic.
Lahure (n.) लाहुरे	Service in the army.
Lai लाई	Postposition the sign of the Dative and Accusative.
Laj (Laz) (n.) लाज	Shame, modesty.
Lakh (n.) लाख	A hundred thousand.
Lam (n.) लाम	The road to a war; hence war itself.
Lamehhe (adj.) लामहे	Oval.

Lamghuchia (n.) लामघुच्चा	A bird with a long beak.
Lamkhutya (n.) लामखुत्चा	A mosquito.
Lamkira (n.) लामकीड़ा	A snake (lit. a long worm).
Lamo (adj.) लामो	Long.
Langothi (n.) लंगोठी	A loin-cloth, worn between the legs.
Lapetnu (v.) लपेटनु	To roll, fold, wrap up.
Larai (n.) लड़ाई	War, strife, fighting.
Larknu (v.) लरकनु	To slip.
Larnu (v.) लड़नु	To fight, struggle.
Lat (n.) लान	The sole of the foot. "Lat le haunu" —"To kick like an animal."
Lata (adj.) लाटा	Deaf and dumb; dumb.
Lathepra (n.) लठेपरा	A fool, blockhead.
Latta (n.) लहटा	A rag, cloth for cleaning rifles.
Lattha (n.) लट्ठा	A pillar; boundary pillar on frontier.
Launu (v.) लाउनु	To wear.
Lauro (n.) लौरो	A walking stick.
Le ले	The postposition of the Agent case; also instrumental. (2) "Take it," "Catch hold" (imperative of Linu).
Lei (n.) लै	Paste.
Lejanu (v.) लेजानु	To take away. Past tense, lagyan.
Lekh (n.) लेख	A mountain.
Liaunu (v.) ल्याउनु	To, bring, fetch.
Lig (n.) लिग	A track, rail.
Likhnu (v.) लिखनु	To write.
Linu (n.) लिनु	To get, take.
Liphapha: Lipha (n.) लिफाफा लिफा	An envelope.
Lipnu (v.) लिपनु	To smear, plaster.
Lisnu (n.) लिसनु	A ladder.
Lobra (n.) लोबरा	Chips, bits of the bark of a tree, etc.
Logne (n.) लोग्ने	A husband, male human.
Lokharke (n.) लोखारके	A squirrel.
Loso (adj.) लोषो	Slack.

Lotaunu (v. tr.) लोटानु	To upset on the ground, knock down.
Lothro (adj.) लोथरो	Clumsy.
Lotnu (v. intr.) लोटनु	To fall, fall down (being on the ground the whole time).
Luga (n.) लुगा	Clothes, cloth.
Lukaunu (v. tr.) लुकाउनु	To hide, conceal.
Lukiluki (adv.) लुकी २	Secretly.
Luknu (v. intr.) लुकनु	To hide.
Lukne thaun (n.) लुकने ठाउँ	Hiding place, ambush.
Lulo (adj.) लुलो	Maimed, crippled.
Lutnu (v.) लुठनु	To plunder.
Luto (n.) लुतो	The itch.
Luwang (n.) लुवङ्ग	A clove
M (pro.) म	I.
Ma (prep.) मा	At, in, among, on top of (Locative sign).
Machha (n.) माछा	Fish.
Machungi (n.) माचुंगी	A jew's harp.
Madal (n.) मादल	A tomtom, used at dances, etc.
Madali (n.) मादली	The man who plays the tomtom.
Madhuro (adj.) मधूरो	Weak, dim (used as regards light).
Madesh मादेश	The plains compared to the hills.
Madhyan (n.) मध्यान	Midday.
Magh (n.) माघ	The month*15th January to 15th February.
Magro (adj.) मगरो	Cross, discontented; obstinate.
Mah (n.) मह	Honey.
Mahango (adj.) महंगो	Expensive.
Mahi (n.) मही	Butter-milk.
Mahina (n.) महिना	Month.
Maiju (n.) माइजु	Mother-in-law.
Mait (n.) माइट	Mother-in-law's house.
Majh (n.) माझ	Midst, middle. "Uniharu ka majh ma"—"In their midst."
Majur (n.) मजर	A peacock.

Makai मकाई	Maize.
Makkhi (n.) मक्खि	The sight of a rifle.
Makha (n.) माखा	A fly, house-fly.
Makura (n.) माकुड़ा	A spider.
Mal (n.) मल	Dirt.
Mala (n.) माला	Necklace.
Malami मलामी	Funeral.
Malchara (n.) मालचड़ा	A large bird.
Malewa (n.) मलेवा	A wild pigeon.
Mallam (n.) मल्लम	Ointment.
Mallo (adv.) मलो	Above, upper.
Malmatta (n.) मालमत्ता	Belongings, property.
Malnu (v.) मलनु	To rub.
Mama (n.) मामा	Maternal uncle.
Man (n.) मान	Honour, respect.
Man (n.) मन	Mind, heart, soul; eighty pounds weight.
Manchha (n.) मनछ	A man, person, human being.
Māndāl marnu मन्दल मारनु	To circle as a hawk.
Mandra moli (n.) मन्द्र मोली	Old name for the Mohr (8-anna piece).
Mandro (n.) मन्द्रो	A mat.
Mangal (n.) मङ्गल	Mars (the planet).
Mangalbar (n.) मङ्गलबार	Tuesday.
Mangni (n.) माँगनी	Proposal, asking in marriage.
Mangnu (v.) माँगनु	To ask for, demand.
Manis (n.) मानिस	Person, man, human being.
Manjhari (n.) मंझारी	The part of the floor just inside the door of a house.
Mannu (v.) माननु	To obey; respect; have as an opinion. "Uslai kasto manchhas?"—"How do you like him?"
Mansuba (n.) मनसुबा	Desire; scheme.
Mantato (adj.) मतनतानो	Lu'ke-warm. But "Man tato rakh"— "Keep alert" (lit. keep your mind hot).

Mantra (n.) मन्त्र	Charm, spell, incantation.
Markanu (v.) मरकुनु	To sprain.
Marm (n.) मरम	Vital place.
Marnu (v. tr.) मारनु	Beat, strike, kill.
Marnu (v. intr.) मरनु	To die.
Maruni (n.) मरुनी	The female dancer in Dasehra dances.
Mas (n.) मास	A sort of black pulse. There is also Setomas (white), Ratomas (red).
Masala (n.) मसला	Spices.
Masi (n.) मासी	Excreta.
Masi (n.) मसी	Ink.
Masino (adj.) मसीनो	Thin. "Pani masino ayo"—"Gentle rain came."
Mangsir (n.) मङ्गसीर	The month 15th November to 15th December.
Maskaunu (n.) मसकाउनु	To tighten.
Masuu (v.) मासुनु	To spend (money).
Mastira (adv.) मासतीर	Above, up. A contraction of Mathi tira
Masu (n.) मासु	Flesh, meat
Mata (n.) माता	A hermit.
Matengra (n.) मटेंघा	An arrow, dart.
Mathi (adv.) माथी	Above, up, upper, upon. "Mathi jau"—"Go above, go up." "Mej mathi chha"—"It is on the table." "Mathi tala"—"The top story" (here it is short for Mathilo). "Thulo chand ko mathi"—"At the large target."
Mathilo (adj.) माथील्लो	Adjective from Mathi. Upper.
Mato (n.) मतो	Opinion.
Mato (n.) माटो	Earth.
Matrai (adv.) मात्रै	Only. "Dui matrai lejau"—"Only take away two."
Matwala (n.) मतवाला	Drunkard.
Matyako (adj.) मात्याको	Drunk.
Mauri (n.) मौरै	Bee.
Maya माया	Love.

Mekh (n.) मेख	A nail, peg, wedge.
Mero (pro.) मेरो	My.
Metnu (v.) मेठनु	To be effaced, wiped out, lost.
Michnu (v.) मिचनु	To rub.
Mirga (n.) मिर्ग	A deer.
Mishavnu मिशवनु	To mix.
Mitho (adj.) मिठो	Sweet.
Mohali (n.) मोहली	A pipe (made of hookah bowl and two pipes).
Mohni (n.) मोहनी	Personality, fascination.
Mohr (n.) मोहर	A seal.
Moiai (n.) मोयाइ	A kiss.
Molsapri (n.) मोलसप्री	A pine martin.
Morha (n.) मोडा	Native stool of straw.
Moto (adj.) मोटो	Fat.
Mukh (n.) मुख	Mouth. "Mukh jorju"—"To answer back." "Mukh jorne"—"An answerer back."
Muktai (adj.) मुक्ते	Plentiful.
Mukhya (n.) मुखिया	Chief, headman, Mukhyani, chieftess.
Mul (adj.) मूल	Main, chief. "Mul bato"—"Main road."
Mula (n.) मूला	A root, drug, radish.
Mundro (n.) मुंद्रो	An ear-ring.
Muni, Muntira (adv.) मुनी मुन्तीर	Below, under, underneath, down.
Mungro (n.) मुंगरो	A mallet.
Munto (n.) मुन्टो	The head.
Murchha (n.) मुरछा	A faint, swoon.
Muro (n.) मुडो	Tree-trunk cut down.
Murda (n.) मुर्दा	A corpse.
Murkha (n.) मुर्ख	A fool, blockhead.
Muri hath (n.) मुर्की हाथ	The length of forearm with fist clenched.
Murilo मुदिलो	Hatless.
Murli (adj.) मुर्ली	Female of all animals except human, birds and domestic animals.
Murti (n.) मुर्ती	(1) Heads of coins. (2) An idol, statue, picture.

Musa (n.) मुसा	(1) A rat, mouse. (2) A wart.
Musarnu (v.) मुसाइनु	To stroke.
Mutthi मुट्ठी	The fist. "Mutthi parnu"—"To clench the fist."
Mutnu (v.) मुतनु	To micturate. Mut (मुत), urine.
Muto (n.) मुटो	The heart.
Nachnu (v.) नाचनु	To dance; to hover (of birds).
Nag (n.) नाग	A snake, serpent.
Nagphini (n.) नागफिनी	A cactus (lit. flat snake).
Naito (n.) नाइटो	Navel.
Nak (n.) नाक	Nose.
Nakali (adj.) नकली	Nice.
Nali (n.) नाली or नली	Pipe, tube.
Nam (n.) नाम	Name.
Nalihar (n.) नलिहार	Shin, shinbone.
Namja : Namlo (n.) नामजा नामलो	A coolie's rope.
Nanauli (adj.) ननाउली	Obscene. Nanauli kura = improper talk.
Nang (n.) नङ	A nail (toe or finger).
Nangnu (v.) नाङ्गनु	To jump over. "Ye le tio lai nangio"— "This exceeded this" (when comparing the size of two things).
Nango (adj.) नांगो	Naked.
Nani (n.) नानी	A baby, small child. "E nani!"—"O Sonny!"
Nantina (n.) नानतीना	Children.
Napha (n.) नफा	Profit, gain.
Naramro (adj.) नरामरो	Bad.
Nari (n.) नारी	The wrist; pulse.
Naruwal (n.) नरवल	A cocoanut.
Nas (n.) नाश	Damage, loss, destruction.
Nasa (n.) नसा	A vein, muscle.
Nasnu (v.) नासनु	To suffer damage, loss, destruction.
Naspati (n.) नासपाती	A pear.
Nati नाती	Grandson; Natini, granddaughter.
Naula (adj.) नौला	Different, new.
Naun (n.) नाउं	Name.
Nauni (n.) नौनी	Butter.

Nel (n.) नेल	Fetter.
Neoli (n.) नेचोलौ	A black-coloured bird with distinctive cry.
Nepte (adj.) नेपटे	Obtuse-angled ; flat (nose).
Nibhanu (v.) निभानु	To blow out.
Nidhar निधार	Forehead.
Nigali (n.) निगालौ	A sort of grass, like thin bamboo.
Nij निज	The same, the above mentioned, own, personal.
Nikalnu (v.) निकालनु	To take out.
Nikharnu (v.) निखारनु	To take away.
Niko (adj.) निको	Good, sound, healthy.
Nilnu (v.) निलनु	To swallow.
Nilo (adj.) निलो	Blue.
Nimaunu (v.) निमाउनु	To complete.
Nimtho (n.) निमठो	Brim.
Ninchanu (v.) निचनु	To squeeze, wring.
Nind (n.) नींद	Sleep.
Ninda garnu नीन्दा गरनु	To spread scandal.
Ningale (n.) निगांले	A small leopard.
Niphannu (v.) निफननु	To choose.
Nira (adv.) निर	Near, close.
Nirbalio (adj.) निरबल्यो	Weak.
Nirdhani (adj.) निर्धनी	Poor.
Nirmal (adj.) निरमल	Pure.
Nirogi (adj.) निरोगी	Free from disease ; healthy.
Nithur (adj.) निथुर	Cruel.
Niu (n.) न्यू	Excuse, pretence.
Ninto dine (n.) निउतो दिने	Host.
Niuraunu (v.) न्यूडनु	To stoop.
Niuraunu (v.) न्यूडाउनु	To bend (tr.).
Nohanu (v.) नोहानु	To wash, bathe.
Nok (n.) नोक	End, point.
Nol (n.) नोल	A pole such as a tiger is carried on.

Nun (n.) नून	Salt.
Nunilo (adj.) नूनीलो	Salty.
Nyolo musa न्योलो मुसा	Mongoose.
Nyano (adj.) न्यनो	Hot (of climate, etc., as a rule).
Obano ओबानो	Drought, dryness.
Ochchhyan (n.) ओच्छ्यान	Bedding.
Odan (n.) ओदान	A tripod for putting a cooking pot on.
Oho! ओहो	Alas! Exclamation of sadness.
Okhar (n.) ओखर	A walnut. "Okhar ko rukh"—"Walnut tree."
Oleni ओलेनी	A spark.
Onth (n.) ओंठ	The lip.
Oralnu (v.) ओरालनु	To bring down.
Oralo (n. & adv.) ओरालो	Descent, downhill.
Orar (n.) ओरार	Cave.
Oraunu (v.) ओराउनु	To cover up.
Os (n.) ओस	Dew.
Pa प	This is untranslatable; it gives a little more force to a sentence:—"Uniharu isto kina gardenan?"—"Why don't they do thus?" "Kya pa ho"—"(Why on earth don't they) I don't know."
Pachharnu पछाडनु	To knock down.
Pachehhim (n.) पच्छिम	The West.
Pachhi (adv. & prep.) पछी	Afterwards, late; after, behind.
Pachhtaunu (v.) पछताउनु	Repent.
Pahara (n.) पहरा	A guard, sentry.
Pahilo (adj.) पहिलो	Yellow.
Pahunu पाउनु	A guest.
Pailo (n.) पाइलो	Track, foot-print.
Pairo (n.) पैरो	A landslip.
Paitla (n.) पैतला	The sole of the foot.

Paiyan (n.) पारियाँ	A cherry. "Paiyan korukh"—"Cherry tree."
Pakaunu (n.) पकाउनु	To cook.
Pakha (n.) पाखा	The side, bank. "Goli pakha ma goyo"—"The bullet went to one side."
Pakhalnu (v.) पखालनु	To wash (plates, etc.).
Pakheta (n.) पखेडा	(1) A spoke. (2) A fin. There is also a fish called Pakheta because of its pronounced fins.
Pakhi (n.) पाखी	A blanket.
Pakhura (n.) पाखुड़ा	The upper arm.
Paknu (v.) पाकनु	To be cooking, be cooked, ripen.
Pakya ko (adj.) पाक्याको	Cooked.
Paleti marera (adv.) पखेटी मारेर	Cross-legged.
Pallo (adv.) पलो	That side, the other side, across, the further (one).
Palnu (v.) पालनु	To keep, maintain, bring up, preserve; to tame.
Palo पालो	Turn. "Palo palo"—"In turns."
Palta पल्ट	Time in sense of how many <i>times</i> , etc.
Paltaunu (v.) पल्टाउनु	To upset.
Palya ko (adj.) पाल्याको	Tame.
Pan (n.) पान	The betel-nut leaf. (2) Heart suit in cards.
Panchhi (n.) पंखी	A bird.
Panero (n.) पनेरो	A spring (of water).
Pangra (n.) पंगरा	(1) The knee cap. (2) A wheel. (3) A chestnut. "Pangra ko rukh"—"A chestnut tree."
Pani (n.) पानी	Water.
Pani (adv.) पनौ	Also.
Panio (n.) पनेब	A spoon.
Panja (n.) पनजा	The toes. "Panja ma tekera"—"On tip-toe."
Pansa (n.) पांसा	Dice.
Panso (n.) पांशो	A trap.
Pap (n.) पाप	Sin, evil, wrong deed. "Papi"—"A sinner."

Paral (n.) पराल	A straw.
Paraunu (v.) पढाउनु	To cause to read, to teach.
Parayko (adj.) परायाको	Strange, foreign.
Parbat (n.) परबत	A hill, mountain, hilly district. A district in Nepal.
Pardes (n.) परदेस	A foreign country; distant land.
Pardeshi (adj.) परदेशी	Foreign.
Parela (n.) परेला	An eyelash.
Parewa (n.) परेवा	A tame pigeon.
Pargattai (adv.) परगट्टै	Publicly.
Pari (adv.) पारी	Across. "Ganga pari"—"Across the river." This is also a term for Nepal, when speaking in India, the actual word "Nepal" being reserved for the Valley of Nepal.
Pari (n.) परी	A fairy.
Parkar (n.) परकार	Manner, method, way.
Parkhal (n.) परखाल	A wall.
Parkhannu (v.) परखनु	To wait, remain.
Parnu (v.) पढ्नु	To read; to learn.
Parnu (v.) पारनु	To clench.
Pasaunu (v.) पसाउनु	To reap.
Pashu (n.) पशु	An animal, creature.
Pasina (n.) पसीना	Sweat.
Pasnu (n.) पस्नु	To enter, go in.
Pasola (n.) पासोला	The thigh bone.
Pat (n.) पात	A leaf.
Pata (n.) पता	A clue, mark, address.
Patha (n.) पाठा	A young goat.
Pathaunu (v.) पठाउनु	To send.
Patar (n.) पातर	A whore, prostitute.
Patri (n.) पत्रौ	A narrow strip, the vein on a mekometer.
Patti (n.) पट्टी	(1) A puttee, bandage. (2) The direction :—pallō patti, the other side.
Pattyanu (v.) पत्याउनु	To believe, trust.
Patuka (n.) पटुका	A cloth worn round the thighs, something like a kilt.
Patuwa (n.) पटुवा	Hemp.

Paunu (v.) पाउनु	To get, receive. Also: "M bhannu payena"—"I didn't get an opportunity to speak."
Pech (n.) पेश	A screw. Pechkas, screw-driver.
Pet (n.) पेट	The stomach ; also for mind occasionally.
Petaro (n.) पैटारो	A round basket.
Petī (n.) पेट्टी	Waist-belt.
Phagun (n.) फागुन	The month 15th February to 15th March.
Phailanu (v.) फैलानु	To spread.
Phakaunu (v.) फकाउनु	To coax, persuade.
Phal (n.) फल	Fruit. Result. The blade of a knife.
Phalam (n.) फलाम	Iron.
Phalana (adj.) फलाना	Certain, some.
Phalphul (n.) फलफुल	Fruits.
Phalnu (v.) फालनु	To throw, throw away. "Chura le phalnu"—"To shave."
Phaltu (adj.) फालतु	Of no special class, odd.
Phalyak (n.) फल्याक	A plank.
Pharkaunu (v.) फरकाउनु	To cause to return or turn round
Pharknu (v.) फरकनु	To turn round, return.
Phatnu (v.) फाटनु	To tear, rend.
Phed (n.) फेद	The base, foot (of a tree).
Phijaunu (v.) फिजाउनु	To scatter (tr.).
Phijnu (v.) फिजनु	To be scattered (intr.).
Phiō फियो	Spleen.
Phirat (n.) फिरात	Complaint.
Pheri (adv.) फेरौ	Again.
Phirnu (v.) फिरनु	To eject.
Phirpata (n.) फिरपाटा	The hip.
Phita (n.) फिता	Tape, turban.
Phohri (adj.) फोहरी	Dirty, obscene.
Phoke tara (n.) फोके तारा	A large star.
Phokso (n.) फोकसो	The lung.
Phukalnu (v.) फुकाउनु	To untie, unravel.

Phukaunu (v.) फुकाउनु	To untie, unravel.
Phuknu (v.) फुकनु.	To blow.
Phuko dhulo (n.) फुको धुलो	A powder.
Phul (n.) फुल	An egg; a flower.
Phulgopi (n.) फुलगोपी	A cauliflower.
Phuli (n.) फुली	(1) A funnel (for pouring liquids). (2) A nose-ring worn on the outside nostril.
Phulnu फुलनु	To ripen.
Phupu फुपु	Elder paternal aunt.
Phuskaunu (v.) फुसकाउनु	To become untied.
Phusro (adj.) फुसरो	Grey.
Phntkanu (v.) फुनकनु	To escape.
Phurka फुरका	Tail of turban.
Phutnu (v.) फुटनु	To burst.
Phyaunro (n.) फ्याउरो	A small type of fox.
Piaj (n.) पियाज	An onion.
Pichas (n.) पिचास	A ghost.
Pidi (n.) पौडि	A balcony.
Pilo (n.) पिलो	An abscess.
Pindo (n.) पिण्डो	A mound, lump.
Pinjaro (n.) पिंजरो	A cage.
Pinnu (v.) पिननु	To grind.
Pip (n.) पिप	Matter, pus.
Pipa (n.) पीपा	A cask, barrel; a kalasi.
Piraulo पिरौलो	Calf of leg. Also called tikhra (तिखरा).
Pirthibi पिरथौबी	The earth, world.
Pitnu पिठनु	To hit, pound.
Pitho (n.) पिठो	Flour.
Piut (n.) पिउट	Lance Naick.
Pochhnu (v.) पोछनु	To wipe.
Pokhari (n.) पोखरौ	A lake, pool.
Pokhnu (v.) पोखनु	To spill, upset.
Polnu (v.) पोल्नु	To burn.
Pornu (n.) पोरनु	To swim.

Postak (n.) पोस्तक	A book.
Pothi (n.) पोथि	A female bird, a hen.
Pothra पोथ्रा	Scrub, bushes, young tree.
Powa (n.) पोवा	An inn.
Prameshwar (n.) प्रमेश्वर	God.
Pran (n.) प्राण	Soul, spirit, life.
Prantu (conj.) प्रन्तु	If.
Preg (n.) प्रेग	Nail.
Prem (n.) प्रेम	Love.
Priti (n.) प्रीति	Love.
Puchhâr (n.) पुछार	A tail.
Pugnu (v.) पुगनु	To arrive, approach.
Puja (n.) पुजा	Worship.
Pulik (n.) पुलिक	A red stone like a cherry, which when worn round the neck is said to stop nose-bleeding.
Puntro (n.) पुन्तरो	A packet, parcel, bundle.
Purano (adj.) पुरानो	Old, ancient.
Puraunu पुराउनु	To take anything to a place. "Tislai mero ghar ma purao"—"Take this to my house."
Purja (n.) पुर्जा	A slip of paper.
Purnu (v.) पुरनु	To bury.
Pursenge (n.) पुरसङ्गे	Male dancer in Dasehra dances.
Pus (n.) पूस	The month 15th December to 15th January.
Putali (n.) पुतली	A butterfly.
Putke rog (n.) पुठके रोग	The plague.
Pwaukh (n.) प्वाँख	A feather.
Pyaro (adj.) प्यारो	Beloved, dear.
Ra (conj.) र	And. "Ranbir and Jangbir"—"Ranbir ra Jangbir."
Rag (n.) राग	A tune.
Ragharnu (v.) रघड़नु	To pull along the ground. Also to work extra time.
Ragat (n.) रगत	Blood.
Ragat masi (n.) रगत मासी	Dysentery.
Rah (n.) राह	A pool.

Rahechha राईछ	From Rahnu This is in very common use: "U pani ma porne na janne rahe chha"—"He doesn't know how to swim." The "rahechha" gives the sentence a more continuative meaning.
Rahnu (v.) रहनु	To remain, reside. This is the verb used for Continuative tenses: see Grammar.
Raj (n.) राज	Reign. "Raj garnu"—"To rule."
Raja (n.) राजा	A king.
Rajbam (n.) राजबाम	A large eel.
Raji (adj.) राजी	Satisfied, pleased, contented.
Rajkumar (n.) राजकुमार	A prince.
Rajmahal (n.) राजमहल	A palace.
Rakkhya (n.) रक्ख्या	The amulet string tied round wrist in the Rikhi Tarpan.
Rakhnu (v.) राखनु	To place, put, keep, possess, preserve.
Rakshi (n.) रक्षी	Rum.
Ramarumi (n.) रामारूमी	Dawn.
Ramailo (adj.) रामाइलो	Pleasant.
Ramannu (v. tr.) रामाउनु	To please, amuse.
Rambaus (n.) रामबांस	Aloe plant.
Ramita (n.) रामीता	Play; fun; jolly show.
Rambhera (n.) रामभेड़ा	Tomato.
Ramro (adj.) रामरो	Good, well.
Rando (n.) राँदो	A widower.
Rāng (n.) रंग	Paint.
Rāng (n.) रांग	Solder.
Rangaunu (v.) रंगाउनु	To paint.
Rango (n.) रांगो	A male water buffalo.
Ranko (n.) राँको	A torch.
Rani (n.) रानी	A queen.
Ranri (n.) राँड़ी	A widow.
Rari (n.) राड़ी	A blanket.
Ras (n.) रस	Juice.
Rashes (n.) राशेस	A giant.
Rashik (n.) रशिक	Joy.

Rat (n.) रात	Night.
Rato (adj.) रानो	Red.
Ratti (n.) रति	A weight equal to 8 barley corns.
Raun (n.) रौं	Hair.
Resham (n.) रेखम	Silk.
Rimejhime (adv.) रिमेजिमे	"Pani pario rimejhime"—"Slight rain fell": this is only used in connection with rain.
Rin (n.) रिण	A debt.
Ringato (n.) रिङ्गाटो	Giddiness, dizziness.
Ringaunu (v.) रिङ्गाउनु	To get giddy, dizzy.
Ris (n.) रौस	Anger.
Risaunu (v.) रिसाउनु	To get angry.
Riti (n.) रीति	Custom, habit.
Rito (adj.) रितो	Bare, unadorned.
Rodi (n.) रोदी	The place where dancing, etc., goes on in a village.
Rog (n.) रोग	Sickness, disease.
Rogi (adj.) (n.) रोगी	Sick, ailing; an invalid.
Ropnu (v.) रोपनु	To plant.
Roti (n.) रोटी	Bread, chipati.
Ruchaunu (v.) रुचाउनु	To please, delight.
Ruga (n.) रुगा	A cold, chill.
Rujhnu (v.) रुज्जनु	To get wet.
Rukh (n.) रुख	A tree.
Rukho (adj.) रुखो	Barren (ground).
Runu (v.) रुनु	To weep, cry.
Sabal (n.) साबल	A crow-bar. Also written सबल
Sabai (adj.) सबै	All, every.
Sabd (n.) सब्द	A noise, sound.
Sadhain (adv.) सधै	Always.
Sag (n.) साग	Vegetables, greens.
Sagun (n.) सगुन	An omen.
Sahajan (adj.) साहाजन	Noble."
Sahango (adj.) सहंगो	Cheap.
Sahanu (v.) सहनु	To endure, to suffer.
Saharo (n.) सहारो	Bold.

Sahas (adj.) साहस	Support, assistance.
Sahi (n.) सही	Signature. "Sahi lagaunu"—"To sign."
Sainlo (adj.) सईलो	The third in a family.
Saiyat (n.) सायत	Propitious time.
Sajaunu (v.) सजाउनु	To repair, mend.
Sajilo (adj.) सजौलो	Easy.
Sajun सजुन	A tree in Nepal.
Sakuu (v.) सकुनु	To be able; also as to finish in the Completive verbs, see Grammar.
Sakya (n.) साक्या	The Buddhist teaching.
Sal (n.) साल	A timber tree; a year.
Sala (n.) साला	(1) Younger brother-in-law, (2) Cousin from maternal uncle. Sali is the feminine.
Salah (n.) सलाह	Advice.
Salan (n.) सलौ	A locust.
Salghari सालघारी	A pine forest.
Salkaunu (v.) सलकाउनु	To set fire to, to light.
Salla (n.) सल्ला	A pine. "Salla ko rukh"—"A fir tree, deodar."
Samalnu (v.) समालनु	To collect in one place, take care of.
Samatnu (v.) समातनु	} To seize, catch hold.
Samaunu (v.) समाउनु	
Samet (prep.) समेत	With, together with, including.
Samjhanu (v.) समझनु	To understand.
Samjhaunu (v.) समझाउनु	To make understand, to explain.
Samma समम	(1) Up to, as far as. (2) Level, flat.
Samundar (n.) समुन्द्र	The sea, ocean.
San (n.) सन	Year
Sau (n.) सान	A sign, signal.
Sanasu (n.) सनासु	Pincers (as a crab).
Sancho (adj.) सांचो	True, real.
Sancho (n.) सांचो	Amould.
Sang (prep.) संग	With.
Sanghu (n.) सांघु	A bridge.
Sangi (n.) संगी	Friend, chum.

Sanglo (n.) सांगलो	A chain.
Sangrinu (v.) सांगरीनु	To shrink.
Sanguro (adj.) सांगुडो	Narrow, tight.
Sanjh (n.) सांझ	Evening.
Sanka (n.) संका	Doubt, suspicion.
Sanki सनकी	Bad tempered.
Sanpro (n.) सांपडो	The thigh.
Sansa संसा	Fit, well.
Sans (n.) सांस	Breath.
Sausari (adj.) संसारी	Worldly ; also married.
Sant (adj.) सांत	Quiet.
Santnu (v.) सांटनु	To change, exchange.
Santusht (adj.) सन्तुष्ट	Satisfied.
Sapana (n.) सपना	A dream.
Sāpha (adj.) सफा	Clean.
Sarasar (adv.) सरासर	Straightway ; without a pause.
Sarg (n.) सर्ग	The sky, heavens.
Sarangi (n.) सारंगी	Fiddle.
Sarkaunu (v.) सरकाउनु	To make withdraw, remove.
Sarkinu (v.) सरकिनु	To withdraw.
Sarir (n.) सरीर	Body, figure.
Sārnu (v.) सरनु	To move (intr.).
Sārnu (v.) सारनु	To make move, move (tr.), place.
Sarai (adv.) सारै	The whole, all.
Saro (adj.) सारो	Hard, not soft.
Saru chara (n.) सारु चरा	A mina (bird) ; also called Dangre (दाङ्गरे).
Sasura ससुरा	Father-in-law.
Sashu साशु	Mother-in-law.
Sata (n.) साता	A week, a 7 days.
Satkanu (v.) सटकनु	To go away.
Sato सानो	Presence of mind.
Satur सतुर	Enemy.
Sawal (n.) सवाल	A question.
Sekara सेकड़ा	Per cent, %.
	"Sekara pachhi"— "Per cent."

Sekaunu (v.) सेकाउनु	To roast (tr.).
Seknu (v.) सेकेनु	To get roasted, roast (intr.).
Selaunu (v.) सेलाउनु	To cool.
Serho (adj.) सेड़ो	Squinting.
Seto (adj.) सेतो	White.
Sewa (adj.) सेवा	Attendance on superior.
Shakshi (n.) शाक्षि	A witness.
Shakti (n.) शक्ति	Strength, ability.
Shani शनी	Saturn.
Shanicharbar (n.) शनीचरवार	Saturday.
Shekhi (n.) शेखी	Boastfulness ; insolence.
Sher (n.) शेर	A large tiger, but smaller than Dhara ; a lion.
Shiaku (n.) शिषाकु	An umbrella made of large leaves.
Shieli (n.) शेयली	A whetstone. Also called Sili (सौली).
Shikka (n.) शिका	A Nepalese coin.
Shilapatthar (u.) शिला पत्थर	A sacred stone.
Shim (n.) शिम	A marsh ; also called Shim shar.
Shisa (n.) शिसा	Glass, bottle.
Shital (n.) शीतल	A good, cool climate.
Shito (n.) शितो	A post.
Shok (n.) शोक	Anxiety.
Shuga (n.) शुगा	A parrot.
Shukrbar (n.) शुक्रवार	Friday.
Shukr शुक्र	Venus.
Shusilo (n.) शुसिलो	The noise of a whistle, a whistle.
Shwang (n.) श्वंग	Acting, wittiness, mimicry. "Shwang garne manchha"—"A wag, actor."
Shwasni (n.) श्वसनौ	Wife, woman.
Siano (adj.) सानो	Small. "Siani ama"—"Younger maternal aunt."
Siddhyo (adj.) सीद्धीयो	Finished.
Sigan (n.) सीमान	Nasal phlegm, saliva.
Sikaunu (v.) सिकाउनु	To teach.
Siknu (v.) सिकनु	To learn.

Sikri (n.) सिकरी	A link in a chain.
Sikro (adj.) सिकरो	Sickly, poorly (of plants).
Sikuwa (n.) सिकुवा	A balcony.
Simali (n.) सिमाली	A waterweed.
Simi (n.) सिमी	A bean.
Sinduri rog (n.) सिन्दुरी रोग	Mildew.
Sinkaula (n.) सिनकौला	Cinnamon.
Sinko dhago (n.) सनको धागो	The ceremony for getting divorced, 'also called Sinko pangra.
Sino (n.) सौनो	An animal's carcase.
Siunri (n.) सूषी	Cactus.
Sip (n.) सोप	Cleverness, ability.
Sipalu (adj.) सोपालु	Clever, able, skilful.
Siran (n.) सिरान	A pillow.
Sisa (n.) सैसा	Lead.
Sisno (n.) सिसनो	Nettles.
Sit (n.) सैत	Dew.
Sita (prep.) सित	With, in company with.
Siunu (v.) सोउनु	To sew.
Siyal (n.) स्याल	A jackal.
Siyo (n.) सियो	A needle.
Sochnu (v.) सोचनु	To think.
Sodhnu (v.) सोधनु	To ask (a question).
Sohaunu (v.) सोहाउनु	To mean right (of a word). To fit, to become (as a hat).
Soharnu (v.) सोहरनु	To sweep, clean.
Sojho (adj.) सोभो	Straight.
Solti (n.) सोलटो	Cousin from maternal uncle, marriage-able.
Sombar (n.) सोम्बार	Monday.
Sonpi (n.) सोपि	Care, charge.
Sor (n.) सोर	Voice, sound.
Stri (n.) स्त्री	A woman.
Subhan सुभः	May everything be pleasant! This is 'the usual ending to a letter.
Sudharnu (v.) सुधारनु	To repair, mend, adjust.

Sudi (adv.) सुदर	In vain, to no purpose.
Sudo (adj.) सुदो	Pure.
Sugghar (adj.) सुग्घर	Clean, neat.
Sukaunu (v.) सुकाउनु	To dry (tr.).
Suknu (v.) सुकनु	To get dry, to dry (intr.), to wither.
Sulto (adj.) सुल्टो	Aright, not upside down or wrong way round.
Sum (n.) सुम	A miser.
Sun (n.) सुन	Gold. The number "O."
Sunar (n.) सुनार	A goldsmith.
Sund (n.) सुंद	The trunk of an elephant.
Sungar (n.) सुंगर	A tame pig.
Sungnu (v.) सुंगनु	To smell (tr.), to sniff.
Suninu (v.) सुनिनु	To swell.
Sunno (adj.) सुन्नो	Solitary, lonely (place).
Sunnu (v.) सुननु	To hear, listen.
Sunsan (n.) सुनसान	Quiet, peace.
Suntala (n.) सुनतला	An orange.
Surilo (adj.) सुरौलो	Straight; especially of a tall tree, with no branches low down.
Surta (n.) सुरता	Anxiety.
Surti (n.) सुरती	Tobacco for chewing.
Surung (n.) सुरंग	A mine (explosive).
Suruwal (n.) सुरवाल	Trousers, long drawers.
Suskeri (n.) सुस्केरी	A whistle.
Susti सुस्ती	Gently, softly.
Sutnu (v.) सुतनु	To sleep; lie down; also to go to sleep of limbs.
Sutari सुतरी	Rope.
Suto (n.) सुटो	Ginger.
Swatai (adv.) स्वाटे	All at once, the whole at once.
'I' त	Thou.
Tab (adv.) तब	Then; also used idiomatically and translatable by "There, I told you so" or "That's what I mean."
Tachhnu (v.) ताछनु	To scrape off, plane off.

Tachak basnu (v.) तचक बसनु	To squat on the ground, with seat on ground.
Tagaro (n.) तगारो	A bar, forming a gate such as are used in stalls.
Tagro (adj.) तगरो	Fit, healthy, strong.
Tahan (adv.) तहां	There (correlative).
Taknu (v.) ताकनु	To aim, aim at.
Taktakaunu (v.) टकटकाउनु	To shake.
Tal, talau (n.) ताल तलाउ	A lake.
Tala (adv.) (n.) तला	(Adv.) Down, below, under (similar meanings as prep.). (n.) A storey in a house.
Tala (n.) ताला	A lock.
Talnu (v.) टालनु	To patch.
Tama (n.) तामा	Copper.
Tambar (n.) तम्बर	A drum.
Tan (n.) तान	A warp.
Tana (n.) तना	A lace, bootlace.
Tandheri (n.) तन्धेरी	A youth, lad, boy.
Tanga, tangalo (n.) तांगा, तंगालो	A rod, fishing-rod.
Tank (n.) टांक	A button.
Tankaunu (v.) तनकाउनु	To stretch (tr.).
Tanki (n.) टाँकी	A kind of grass.
Tanknu (v.) तनकनु	To stretch (inter.), grow long.
Tannu (v.) ताननु	To pull, drag. Tanatan, a tug of war.
Tapain (n.) तपाईं	Honorific, "your honour."
Tapasi (adj.) तपासी	Moral.
Tapnu तापनु	To get warm.
Tara (n.) तारा	(1) A star. (2) A target.
Tara (adj.) टाढा	Far, distant.
Tāra (conj.) तर	But.
Tarkanu (v.) तडकनु	To brush, brush off (dust, etc.).
Tarnu (v.) तरनु	To pass across, ford, wade across.
Tarsaunu (v.) तरसाउनु	To frighten, threaten.
Tarul तरुल	A sort of creeper.
Taruni तरुनी	A girl.

Tas (n.) तास	A card.
Tasnu (v.) टासनु •	To adhere, stick to.
Taswir (n.) तसवीर	A picture.
Tata (n.) टाटा	A scar.
Tataunu (v.) तताउनु	To heat, make hot.
Tato (adj.) तानी	Hot (of water, etc.), "Man tato rakh" —"Keep alert." "Kan tato rakh" —"Keep your ears open."
Tauli (n.) तौली	Saucepan.
Tauko (n.) टाउकी	The head.
Tawa (n.) तावा	Flat dish for cooking chappatis on.
Tekan (n.) टेकन	A prop, support.
Teknu (v.) टेकनु	To step. "Panja ma teknu"—"To go on tiptoe."
Tel (n.) तेल	Oil.
Tero (pro.) तेरो	Thy.
Tero (adj.) टेडो	Not straight, crooked, bent.
Terso (adv.) तेरसो	Along the level. "Terso jan"— "Keep along the same level."
Testo (adv.) टेखो	So (correlative).
Tewa chara (n.) तेवा चढ़ा	Jay.
Tewhar (n.) तेवहार	A ceremony.
Thagnu (v.) ठगनु	To cheat, deceive.
Thah (n.) थाह	Information, knowledge.
Thaharaunu (v.) ठहराउनु	To get informed.
Thailo (n.) थैलो	A sack, bag.
Thaknu (v.) थकनु	To tire, get tired.
Thali (n.) थाली	A large flat brass dish.
Thalnu (v.) थालनु	To begin, commence.
Thamnu (v.) थामनु	To stop, cease.
Than (n.) थान	A temple.
Thangne (adj.) थांगने	Ragged, in rags.
Thankiaunu (v.) थनक्याउनु	To put in order.
Thaplo (n.) थापलो	Top (of anything).

Thapnu (v.) थापनु	To give to, hand to.
Thapri (n.) थपड़ी	A clap. "Thapri macnu"—"To clap."
Tharki (n.) थर्की	A game something like "Ludo."
Tharo (adj.) ठाड़ो	Upright, standing up.
Thatta (n.) ठडा	A joke, jest, fun.
Thattaunu (v.) ठडाउनु	To make fun at, take in.
Thaun (n.) ठाजं	A place.
Theki (n.) ठेकी	Round wooden receptacle for holding ghee, etc.
Thes (n.) ठेस	A stumbling, tripping up. "Thes khanu"—"To stumble, trip up." "Thes lagaunu"—"To trip up, upset."
Thinkia (n.) ठिनका	A sudden occurrence like a match bursting into flame.
Thirnu (v.) थिरनु	To hover, settle.
Thita (n.) ठिठा	A youth, lad.
Thond (n.) ठोन्ड	A beak (of a bird).
Thok (n.) थोक	A thing.
Thokar (n.) ठोकर	A clash, blow, collision.
Thopo (n.) थोपो	A drop (of water, etc.).
Thotro (adj.) थोतरो	Old, worn out.
Thotya ठोट्या	A grass, with large leaves.
Thuknu (v.) थुकनु	To spit. A spit is a sign of contempt.
Thulo (adj.) ठूलो	Great, big, large.
Thun (n.) थुन	A teat, udder.
Thunnu (v.) थुननु	To shut, close.
Thunse (n.) थुंसे	A certain kind of grass.
Thuprinu (v.) थुपरिनु	To assemble, crowd.
Thupro (n.) थुपड़ो	A crowd.
Thutnu (v.) थुतनु	To suck in, draw through.
Tika (n.) ठिका	Caste mark.
Tikho (adj.) ठिखो	Pointed, sharp.
Tikhra (n.) ठिखड़ा	The part of the leg behind the shin. The calf.
Tilinga (n.) ठिलिंगा	A soldier.
Tili (n.) ठिली	A small mole.
Tio (pro.) त्थो	That, the further; he.

Tipnu (v.) टिपनु	To pick up.
Tipri (n.) टिपरी	Top, summit, peak.
Tira (prep.) तीर	Towards, in the direction of.
Tirkha (n.) तिरखा	Thirst. "Tirkha lagnu"—"To be thirsty."
Tirnu (v.) तिरनु	To pay back.
Tirza (n.) तिरजा	An allotment.
Tissi (adv.) टिस्सौ	Aimlessly, without a purpose. "Timi kina isto garchhau?"—"Why do you do thus?" "Tissi" meaning O! I just do it (without any particular reason).
Tith (n.) तिथ	Love.
Tithi (n.) तिथी	A date.
Tito (adj.) तितो	Bitter.
Titra (n.) तितरा	A partridge.
Tiun (n.) तौउन	Meat and vegetables, etc., accompanying a dish.
Toknu (v.) टोकनु	To bite.
Toli (n.) टोली	A batch, party.
Topi (n.) टोपी	A hat, cap.
Tornu (v.) टोड़नु	To break (tr.).
Tosak (n.) तोसक	A mattress.
Tostan (n.) तोस्तान	Accoutrements
Tras (n.) त्रास	Fear.
Tachituchi ताचौ तुचौ	Shavings.
Tuhinu (v.) तुहिनु	To miscarry.
Tuhura (n.) टुहुरा	An orphan.
Tukruko basnu (v.) करक बसनु	To squat on the thighs.
Tulo (n.) तुलो	A weighing machine.
Tuni (n.) टुनी	(1) A kind of grass. (2) Teak.
Tuyanlo (n.) तुयान्लो	Heat haze.
Tupi (n.) टुपि	The Hindu pigtail.
Tupo (n.) टुपो	Top, summit.
Tuppa (n.) टुप्पा	The second line of a verse or song.
Tusa (n.) टुसा	A sprout.
Tusaro (n.) तुसारी	Frost.
Twak (n.) तवाक	A measure for rum (tot).

Twakai (adv.) टवाकै	Exactly.
U (pro.) उ	He; that.
Ubhinnu (v.) उभौनु	To stand, be standing.
Ublrinu (v.) उब्लिनु	To remain over. "Ubhrya ko"—"The remnants."
Uchalnu (v.) उचालनु	To raise up.
Uchhinu (v.) उचिनु	To overtake, to pass.
Uchita (adj.) उचित	Fair, just.
Udas (n.) उदास	Sadness.
Udasilo (adj.) उदासीलो	Dull, sad.
Udekhi (n.) उदेख	Astonishment.
Udekhi ko (adj.) उदेख को	Strange, wonderful.
Udhyannu (v.) उध्यानु	To grind; sharpen on a stone.
Ughannu (v.) उघाडनु	To open, uncover.
Uile (adv.) उइले	Long time ago.
Uile Uile उइले उइले	Days ago, years ago.
Ujaryo (adj.) उजाड़यो	Ruined, desolate (house, etc.).
Ujyalo (adj.) उज्यालो	Light, bright.
Ukalo उकालो	Uphill, ascent.
Ukheinu (v.) उखेलनु	To uproot.
Ulto (adv.) उलटो	Reversed, the wrong way. "Ulto-sulto"—"Upside-down."
Umalnu (v.) उमालनु	To boil (tr.).
Umar (n.) उमर	Age.
Umkanu (v.) उमकनु	To escape.
Umkaunu (v.) उमकाउनु	To let escape.
Umrannu (v.) उमरनु	To grow.
Un (n.) उन	Wool.
Unbho (adv.) (prep.) ऊँभो	Above.
Undho (adv.) (prep.) ऊँधो	Below.
Unglun (v.) उंगलनु	To boil (intr.), be boiling.
Uni (pro.) उनी	They.
Unkhu (n.) ऊँखु	Sugar-cane.
Unpiya (n.) ऊँपैया	A' flea.
Unt (n.) ऊँट	A camel.

Upai (n.) उपाय	A plan, means.
Upas (n.) उपास	Fasting, a fast.
Upharnu (v.) उफाड़नु	To jerk, jerk up.
Uphrinu (v.) उफड़ीनु	To jump up, jump about, hop.
Urnu (v.) उड़नु	To fly (as a bird).
Urus (n.) उरुस	A bug, bed-bug.
Usinnu (v.) उसैनु	To boil (intr.), not used of liquids.
Utar (n.) उत्तर	The North.
Utara (n.) उत्तरा	An answer.
Utha (adv.) उथा	Thither.
Uthaunu (v.) उठाउनु	To arouse, awake (tr.).
Uthnu (v.) उठनु	To rise, wake (intr.).
Utranu (v.) उतरनु	To descend out of.
Wak wak garnu (v.)	To vomit—waknu (वाकनु) also used.
Wakhlia (n.) वाखल्ल्या	A Pathan.
Wallo (adv.) वल्लो	On this side (opposite to pallo).
Yahan (adv.) यहाँ	Here.
Yo (pro.) यो	This.
Yota (adj.) योडा	One.
Yukti (n.) युक्ति	A plan, scheme.

CHAPTER III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROVERBS.

Note.—The literal translation is in brackets.

Aphi thangne ghora bata mangne
(He being in rags begs from horseback).

Agulto dekhi darayo ko kukur bijli dekhi tarsinchha
(The dog once frightened by a firebrand fears lightning).
Once bitten twice shy.

Arko ko shwashmi ramro dekinchha
(Another's wife seems best).
Stolen fruits are sweetest.

Umkia ko machha thulo hunchha
(The escaped fish seems big).

Mau bhandā challa batho
(The chicken is wiser than the hen).

Indra sanga barkha ko kura
[Talking of rain to Indra (the God of rain)].
Carrying coals to Newcastle.

Bhera bhera sang bakra bakra sang
(The sheep together, the goats together).
Birds of a feather flock together.

Ghanti dekhera har nilnu
(Look at the throat before swallowing the bone).
Look before you leap.

Jasto lai testai
Tit for tat.

Jasto des testo ves
(As the country so the dress).
Do in Rome as the Romans do.

Na hunne mama bhanda kana mama niko
(A one-eyed uncle is better than none).
Half a pint is better than no beer.

Bichhhi ko mantra na jane sarpa ko dulo ma hath haluc
(Not knowing how to charm a scorpion he puts his hand
into a snake's hole).

Khane mukh lai junga le chhekdaia
(A moustache wont stop a hungry mouth eating).
Where there's a will there's a way.

Na dinne baraju budhbar parchha
(The father-in-law who doesn't want to give, says "come on
Wednesday").
To-morrow never comes.

Jahan dherai biralu hunchhan, wahan musa mardainan
(Where there are many cats the mice don't die).
Too many cooks spoil the broth.

Lanka ma sun chha mero kan rito
(There is gold in Ceylon but my ears are unadorned).

Pet pasi khutta tanchha
(Having entered the stomach he stretches his legs),
i.e., having once got a hold on someone by kindness he puts
the screw on.

Dullu ko ulu Dailekhi chor
(The owl comes from Dullu, the thief from Dailekh).

Kana des ma ganra tanderi
(In a blind country a goitre looks nice).

Kaphar hunne bhanda marnu ramro
(It is better to die than to be a coward).

LETTER WRITING.

The following are the usual methods of starting and ending letters :—

BEGIN :—Swosti shri (sarba poma yoge ityadi sakal guna garisht

खोखी श्री (सर्व पोमा योगे इत्यादी सकल गुण गरीष्ट
raj bhar samrath ita shri) ३ (a) age m (b) ko taraph

राज भार सामरथ इत श्री) २ खागे म को तरफ
bata bahut bahut karera (c) (d) sewa (e) chha ji aru

बाट बहुत बहुत करेर सेवा ह जी अरु
bachu linu hola ji—(text of letter follows).

बाची लीनु होला जी

ENDING :—Kalam ko bhul chuk maph garnu hola. Subhami.

कलम को भुल चुक माफ गरनु होला सुभम.

ADDRESS ENVELOPE.—Yo chitti jaega—(f)

Paega—(g)

Bejha—(h)

Notes.—(a) Ordinarily 3, but 4 for enemy and 5 for teacher or special person.

(b) Writer's name or relationship to reader.

(c) Reader's name or relationship can be entered here (not necessary).

(d) Frills such as "hath jori" may be entered here.

(e) Here enter "dhok" if writing to superior or "ashik" if to inferior.

(f) Place. (g) Receiver's name. (h) Sender's name.

Swosti means, Peace to you. Shri means great. Sewa = superior. Dhok = worship.

Ashik means blessings for inferior. Subham means, May everything be pleasant.

The part in brackets may be omitted.

EXAMPLES OF SONGS.

These songs may be roughly divided into two classes—ordinary songs sung any time (called Jhamre), and those sung at festivals

as the Dasehra. Jhamre songs differ according to their tunes not according to the words. Each tune however has its own chorus. The words of the verses of one jhamre song can be sung in any other song provided they are adapted to the tune. Thus in the following examples the verses given under the SAINLADAI song do not belong to that song only; they are merely examples of suitable verses and could equally well be sung to the MASANI tune, having been adapted to suit that tune.

To sing is "ganu" or "git jhignu." The first line of the verse is called "phet"; the second line, which usually contains the joke of the verse, is called "tuppa." The tune is called "bakha." "Siano sor le jhignu" is to sing in seconds as the women do. The tomtom is called "madal."

The Dasehra songs are more hymn-like and are chiefly extracts from books such as the Ramayan, Chalitra, etc. The male dancer is called "proseugi" or "pursengi" and the female dancer "maruni."

SAINLADAI (Third eldest brother).

Tune No. 13 (see Music at end).

Each verse begins with "Sainladai" and ends with "Mayalo."

Dédho rāmro khāna mitho hiun chelli ko pāni

Āja mēro kāpal dukhio rakshi khāna bāni.

Gēro sainlo, gēro mainlo mādal lūke gēro

Rakshi khāna bāni rahechha layo chhorun phēro.

Tul pārio ko pukro mā nil pārio ko pāni

Chelli sīta gide gānda rakshi khāna bāni.

Dailo muni titio pāpa gai le khaio khāla

Ēki rāt ke pira ti le jahān gayo jāla.

Yota guru Dubtāna mā, yota guru Bhānko

Jāgira khāna jaun to chelli tirza launla gaun ko.

Rāto māto chiplo bāto gai ko khutta lārkio

Cherāna le gānda kheri mǎn to mero dārkio.

Tuchi tuchi guleli ta hāth mā layo dhānu

Gide gāna cherana lai maile kāti bhānu.

Hookah mēro nāri wala chilam to Bengālī
 Chelli sita gide gāna m jasto kängālī,
 Dhān ko bāla hārio to kodo bāla kungri
 Āja dinu hānsi khēli bholi dekhi hongri.
 Dhān ko bāla hārio to pāni pāri pāri
 Timro jawān bithaidunla isse gāri gāri.
 Tinko sāra Nepāl mā hāthi kina jhulio
 Sābi sāngi hānsi kheli m ta kina bhūlio.
 Dhobi dhāra pānera dhobi luga dhunchha
 Bhairo mānma hānsa khela bhittira mānma runchha.
 Batuki ko tāto dudha phūki phūki khaunla
 Chelli sita pirā titha lūkilūki launla.
 Ullāghar birālu le pallā ghara dhūkehha
 Chelli ju ko tambācu le āja kāpal dukkehha.
 Pālio ko bhāliā pōthi bakum bākum bhānchha
 Chelli ju ko dekhda kheri dākum dākum lāgehha.
 Ukāli ko chiso pāni gogān bāta piunla
 Chelli ju ko sir ko jobān mero hāthi liunla.
 Poli khāna mītho hunne bākari ko pio
 Āja rāt sapāna mā mēro kākhmā thyo.
 Pokra ko sirāni mā pāni tāri khēta
 Kāhan ko chelli kahan ko m ta āja bhayo bhēta.
 Hādi pāri unchi dhunga gori sukaio dhān
 Hāti ko churi chinehin bāzi murkha na bujhe san.
 Kācha pāta sura tita poli khāna bhaina
 Jānchhu bhāni chelli ju lai chhori jane bhaina.

Chorus—Sainladāi kāhan goyo he hai pāni ghata Neole karāyo
 Or, Sainladai pheri bheta hola ki yesai marunla ki mayālo.

JABRI.

(a) PIRĀTHI LAUNLA YĀRI BĀNE MĀ RESĀMI NĀNI.

Tune No. 1 (see Music at end).

This is the chorus.

Any ordinary verse can be adapted to this tune.

“Resami nāni” really precedes the rest of the chorus though when sung it appears to come at the end.

(b) JĀNDA JĀNDA LĀHURYA NAUTUNWA MĀ BĀTO BIRĀYO.

Tune No. 2 (see Music at end).

This is the chorus.

Any ordinary verse can be adapted to this tune.

Nautunwa is a place on the road to Batoli.

(c) LALI MAYA.

Tune No. 7 (see Music at end).

Verses must be adapted to this tune.

(d) MARCHING SONG.

Tune No. 10 (see Music at end).

Chorus—Ho ki hoinā ho kareli mā ho jhiama māyālo.

This song is formed from any Sainladai verse (page 3) by correct emphasis where underlined, e.g. Sainladai verse No. 1 would run :—

Dedho rānro ho khāna mītho ho, hiun chelli ko pāni

Aja mero ho kapal dukhio ho, rakshi khāna bāni.

Other verses similar.

Another chorus with slightly contracted tune as given in Music at end is “Ho ki hoina dī dai kareli mā jhiama māyālo.”

(e) CHUTKE JABRI.

Tune No. 8 (see Music at end).

This song is also formed from any Sainladai verse, by making a pause (/) in the middle of each line and starting the second half with “E.” The second half of the second line forms the chorus (underlined). E.g. Sainladai verse No. 2 would run :—

Gero sāinlo gero māinlo/E mādal luke gero

Rakshi khāna bāni rahechha/E lāyo chhorun phero.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHI JANA TAPAIN LE MAYA PA MARIO KI ?

1. Pāni ra pario, rima ra jhima, ban bhāyo hario
Khāna ra pinia, daulati thio, joi bina mario.
2. Āja maile ta, bhātera khāyo, kelara pāti mā
Hitera nāni, gumnara jāu, juneli rāti mā.
3. Khola rawāri, khola rapāri, dhunga le hāna hān
Yota lognia, diute shwāshni, langothi tāna tāt.

This can be adapted to Tune No. 9.

LĀLPATI JAUNLA. (Lalpata).

Chorus—Lālpāti jāunla bholi nāchunla.

Mās bāri māshiri totra kasāri shiaulo gisāri
Chulto batāre gonra pasāri puto techāri
Ho rāni banai mā, jochha manai mā, bhanole.

MĀSĀNI.

Tune No. 3 (see Music at end).

These verses also adapt themselves to Sainladai and Jhamre (*b*).
One Sainladai verse forms two Māsāni verses. The second line
of each verse is the chorus for that verse.

E mitho surti pāyena, maile
E kācho pāta khāyena, Māsāni.
E Māsāni ko shwāshni chhena
E issa pāli liaunla, Māsāni.
E dulo khelne titari dār
E mandal mārne bāza, Māsāni.
E charan sita gauna lāi
E kya ko thyo lāza, Māsāni.
E Nadi pāri bhainsi kinio
E sutari le tāna Māsāni.
E sutari le bhāyena, bhani.
E piriti le tāna, Māsāni.

E bhalo mari bela lāyo
 E umbho khole shiashia, Māsāni.
 E Hazur bhayo raitani
 E Hami para desi, Māsāni.
 E Gide gaunda hazur sanga
 E Pito na lāgi gayena, Māsāni.

The dance accompanying this song is danced mainly standing on the head, time being kept by waving the legs in the air.

SALIJU (Wife's younger sister).

Tune No. 5 (see Music at end).

Pito lāgio māchungi mero (E Sālīju) bātera bajāunla
 Māchungi mero (E Sālīju) „ „
 Gide gānde chelli ju lāi (E Sālīju) sāthera lejāunla.
 Chelli ju lāi (E Sālīju) „ „

Hānsara mukha jabāne gayo () khabari panndena
 Sāthi ko sangi bijuti gayo () ramailo lagdena.

Din māthi dina bajeni bhāyo () bātera bajāunla
 Bela nā ruyio chelliju lāi () sāthera lejāunla.

Bhyāna pokho jalaku ghāma () dānra ko sirāna
 Ekira chorun gidera gaido () hoina birāna.

Sirapati kukri, Manipuri dāba () dahini pati birunla
 Māya ko chelli kahān pugio bhani () rukha chari hirunla.

Batoli bāta Tiribini samma () kampani chellauna
 Cbelli ju gharbāri rahechha () dobai balauna.

Lekha bāta Tātopāni samma () tije muni bakhara
 Pachhi prānta kepāro aunchha () chhota māya na gara.

Nepale jānia Nepale dāje () Nepalai kasto chha
 Suna ra chāndi jhili ra mili () taruni sasto chha.

Each of the lines of this song is sung twice as in example 1.

Between the brackets—() “E Sālīju” comes. Women join in the chorus singing a sort of seconds higher up.

RATOLI SONG.

Sung at a marriage festival by women only. 'No males allowed.

1. Wari balāyo baje, pāri balāyo baje, baje ko jhāta le
biskun challāyo.
2. Khopi ta khopi kursān rākhne khopi, Ratoli hirna auna
lai, phukāune ko topi (phokunda).

MAGARKURA SONG.

No special tune.

Siri ma siri mān mān ko biri lākhwa bunang bārāle
Sadhain mā rāle ita mātri chanle gnā do yera mā rāle.

GURUNGKURA SONG.

No special tune.

Kanari yāmo kāmī dāi golari yamo nāni jerdo sāi.

DASEHRA SONGS.

Maruni is female dancer : prosenge or pursenge, male dancer ;
madali, tomtomer.

MAGAR

Romajan.

Tune No. 14 (see Music at end).

Dasarāt rāja ko tinota rāni, kānchhi Kiake ko bārasti bhāyo
Rāmā Lachhmi bani bāni bāsa likhio, bārasti chhatru ko
rajai

Tumita ayela dewara gusain dāji lāi kahā chori ayaun
Ho : dāji ta gaye miraga pachhi hāmu āye ghat ko rakhwa le.

Āshish.

(Giving blessings to the person who rewards the dancers).

Tune No. 12 (see Music at end).

Ho Bakhatale siri rām Isswor le puryaon
Ho barhia ma barhio Dhānara darbe gai got ha barhio ho.
(Repeat 1st line).

Chalitra.

Tune No. 6 (see Music at end).

Ho! Dudhayo ko bālakha mero kanna le hari lagio
 He! Kita Hari lagio Langka pati raun le
 Ye ho kita Hari lagio bāsu deo le
 Jamāna ko nira tira Dhyāno gai chario
 Kamu Dhyāno rupara gari ho baru hirma ayo
 Homeri lila rui ma rui rati bhyayo.

GURUNG.

Surāti.

Tumu ta rāja chale la bidesa.
 Yue jyān marunla.
 Choriāna katori.
 Katori na dāsi marunla.
 Kamari birani kukri dāsi marunla.
 Bāru hirani jau.
 Kāli ko tira Moti ko sira.
 Surāti rāni ko ghar.
 Hirana māmoi Surāti rāni ko ghar.

Bhujeli ko dabero jasto	As a large kukri's sheath
Surāti rāni ko chulāti,	So is Surati's hair.
Kera ko thaman jasto	As the banana plant is
Surāti rāni ko sarira,	So is Surati's body (figure).
Bārula ko kamar jasto	As the wasp's waist
Surāti rāni ko kamara,	So is Surati's.
Pipala ko pāta jasto	As the pipal tree's leaves
Surāti rāni ko onth,	So are Surati's lips.
Kankro ko bia jasto	As the cucumber's pips
Surāti rāni ko danita,	So are Surati's teeth.
Parewa ko ānkha jasto	As the pigeon's eyes
Surāti rāni ko ānkhi,	So are Surati's.
Sāru ko khutta jasto	As the mina bird's legs
Surāti rāni ko khutta,	So are Surati's.
Kukra ko phul jasto	As the fowl's eggs
Surāti rāni ko kurkucha,	So are Surati's heels.

The following may be substituted at end :—

“Sām̐jhu bā le, sam̐jhu bā le, āma ra bābu lai, sam̐jhu bā le.”

PHARSE KURA.

(1) Invert the syllables in a word :—

M bholi jānchhu

M libho chhujān.

(2) (Bipharse). Insert “bi” between each syllable :—

Timi bholi jānu parchha

Bitibimi bibhobili bijābinu biparbichha.

(3) (Chari). Insert “Chari” in place of “Bi” in (2).

(4) (Bhāi). Insert “Bhāi” before each word, and before the “Bhāi” repeat the word less the first consonant.

Notes.—“Chha” becomes “a.”

If the word begins with a vowel it is usual to add “n” at the beginning.

E.g.—Timi kina āyau ?

Imi bhāi timi ina bhāi kina nāyau bhāi āyau ?

Daphtar mā kya kām chha ?

Aphtar mā bhāi daphtar mā e bhāi kya ām bhāi kām ā bhāi chha ?

CHARM (in Pharsekura).

Leju kum lerju rungsa nidai shibok lota pa sodar Suri hama ode ki chaba putam pu. Rasi khumra sira rumbhai nakha khumra nakar rumbhai khamu khumra timukh rumbhai hath khumra kakar rumbhai pau khumra dagun rumbhai Suri hama ode ki chaba putam pu. Leju kum lerju rundsa nidai shibok lotapa sumdar Suri hama ode ki chaba putam pu. Rugude ragude Mabrah Nuvish Risuhema nam gadir Vide apantut taun thumka tadun thumka Suri hama ode ki chaba rugu nathokgor ki chaba putam pu.

Such a charm is supposed to frighten ghosts.

RIDDLES (Ahan).

Question.

Answer.

Hario chara ko dui pati puchhar ?	Duna.
Dinso sutchha rāti utchha ?	(a) Dāmlo.
	(b) Chamera.
Bina mukh ko petāro ?	Anda.
Gangani buriya ko thāplo māthi āgo ?	Chilum.
Kalo ruh, sinko na sah ?	Ānkha.
Ghar tira āunda chilo, ban tira jāunda phusre ?	Ghara.
Bhairo khasro, blitra masino ?	Kapās.
Āma blanda chhori bokshi ?	Kursāni.
Siāno siāno rukh charne ko dukh ?	Sisno.
Ek rukh ko 12 hāngo, ek hāngo ko 30 pāt ?	Baras.
Yota buriya ko pet bhari hilo ?	Jānr.
Rāti hālehha, bhyāna nikālehha ?	Tāla.
Basda siāno hinda lāmo ?	Juko.
Lāmo lahari ko mitho phāl ?	Māchha.
Ek bhāi ko 2 bhāi ?	Mās.
„ „ „ 3 „	Odān.
„ „ „ 4 „	Thun.
Gangani buriya ko bhāt tyun mitho ?	Mauri.
Tāmi nal palāmi phal ?	Pāpa.
Yota doli mā sauota rāni ?	Tori.
Bhyāna uthera āmā le chhori lāi dhok gar- chha ?	Pāni sario ko.

TWO GURKHALI STORIES.

Taken down verbatim from a Gurkha.

1. Yota shwāshni thyo, yota lognia thyo; shwāshni le nātā khellaune thyo. To shwāshni le lognia lāi bhanio ban mā dauro jāndakheri tio mura lāi “dwāng” gari hāna, tab mero lognia ban mā gāyo bhani chāl paunla; pheri āndakheri “dwāng” hāna tab mero lognia ban bāta āyo bhanunla; titi bhanio ko thyo. Tab nātā lāi mitho mitho khulaune, burha lai kehi pani na dine.

Tab pandra mahina din mā tio burha lulo bhāyo khāna na pāyera ; to ek din māita jānehhu bhani bhanio ra gāyo. To usko sāla le bhanio “Bina, timi kina iti tutio ? Bimār bhāyo ki kina ho ?” bhandakeri “Ne, sāla, bimār bhāyo ko chhena ; dauro garne jānehhu, tinro didi le mura lāi dwāng gari hān bhanchha, tab hanera jānehhu ban ma, tab āndakheri pani hānera ānehhu” bhanera bhanio. “Bholi ta m pani jānehhu timi sita bina” bhanera. Arko din sāla ra bina ayo. To “dauro garnu jau, bina” bhanera bhanio. Tab duita sāla bina gāyo ban mā. Tab ui mura lāi hānio bina le. Tab “timi dauro kātne jau, bina” bhanio “m ta ghari janchhu ; bimar hunchhu ki” bhanera. Tab ghar mā gāyo. Usko didi ko dusra lognia ayo ko rahechha ; kamal muni dhākie bhai ayo bhanera. Tab “didi, m lai jaru ayo” bhanio bhai le “tio kamal de, m urchhu.” “Ne bhai kamal urne chhaima” bhanio “razai nr” bhanera, dina lagio. “Ne m ta kamal urchhu” thulo binti gario u le. Tab u le kāshi koshi gari gorash ko bhitra lukāidio dusra lognia lāi. Tab u pheri kamal urio “m ta niko bhayo, didi m gorash khānehhu” bhandakheri. “Hiju āsti tatāyera rākha chha ye usindinchhu ra ye khālas” bhana lagio didi le. “Ne m ta chhutura khānehhu” bhanera bhanio bhai le yota thulo lati samātera. Ui gorash ko bhitra basālio ko thyo ; jahān u lukio ko thyo, u le hana gāyo ; ui manchha lāi hānio pāneh chha phera ; sārīne dukhio bhāgio. Tab arko din bhāyo. To m didi ko bina ju ko sau barta lagaunchhu bhanera dhore pakāyo. Har ek manchha āla bhanera hukm sunaidio gaun ko kotwāl le ; to bhāt khāne ayo ; to tio manchha ayo ki āyena bhani talāsh gario-ayo ko thyo. Usi ko sāla pheri bhānse thyo, tab bāntna lāgio. Tab shikār bāntne gayo usko chheo pugio. Tab usi ko mukh mā hāth lāgio thyo. “Gorash ko bhitra mā chhuti māngne timi ho ki ?” hoina bhanera tauko halāyo. To u lai na diyera aru lāi diyo ; sabi chiz bāntdio u lai diyena. Tab usko didi le tithāyo “Bhāi bhāi” bhanera bhanio “pāri ko ko ho tio manchha, tio lāi pani de khāna lai” bhandakheri : “dinchhu, khāna bhanchha na pattāyo bhani, āja dekhis, didi” bhani bhanio. To bāntna gāyo, usko sāmne gāyo ; jo āgāri gari thyo use gari garera “gorash ko bhitra mā chhuti māngue timi ho ki ?” bhandakheri, tauko

halāyo, m hoina bhanera. “Hir didi khānna banchha” bhani bhanio. Tab āphna didi le pāni barhna jānchhu bhani dhākar ko pen mā gāgro ko tala bhāt hālio ko thyo; tab ui bokera pāni jāna lāgia ko thyo. Usko bhāi āyo—“Ne timi āja jāna hunna, timro gara gaunro katio.” Usko bhāi le dhākar khosio pāni ma āphi gāyo; to āile para gayera yabān kehi lāyo ko chha ki bhani herio, tab bhāt khāne chiz dekhio. Tab-han, bhāi tāinle ishāra gario ko rahechhas; pāni jāne bato ko tala māthi holas bhanera dhunga le hirkāune gāyo; ek thāun mā basio ko rahechha, dhunga lāgio; tio dhunga lāgera mario. Tab pāni bāta ghar mā gāyo. “Lo, binaju, timro garo gaunro kati dio āja bātā” bhanera, usko sāla ghar ma gāyo. Sāta pandra din mā to herna āyo usko sāla le. Usko binaju besgari moto bhāyo ko thyo. Ab bāta thik hola bhanidio. Anne mā khub rānro gari basithyo.

— — —

2. Yota lognia thyo, yota shwāshni thyo tisko. Lognia māl mades mā gāyo ghiu ko bhāri bokera. Shwāshni ghar mā basio, ‘Tio shwāshni le kya gario-kapal korera tiko lagāyera, pheri bāto mā basio taba yota manchha āyo; u le bhanio iti ramro manchha kina bāto mā basio? bhandakheri. “Maile bhanio u le dinna, u le dio, m māndena; is sabab le m bāto mā basio.” “Tapāin le kati bhanio” u le bhanio bhandakheri; “dheri bhandena, pachās rupeya banchhu.” U le bhanio “tio pachās rupeya m dinchhu,” tab dio pachās rupeya. “Aba kaile āunla” bhanio. “Parsi ānu” bhanio shwāshni le. “Achchha” bhanera u gāyo. Pher ārko din mā usi hālat mā shwāshni āyo bāto mā ui thāun mā. Tab ārko manchha ui din mā āyo aile thulo manwāla. U le bhanio “Ahā iti rāmro manchha kina isto mā basio ko chhas?” “Mero bhanio ko dinna, u le dio ko māndena, ye sabab le m basio ko chhu” “Achchha, kati ho t” bhanera bhanio manchha le bhandakheri—“assi rupeya ho” shwāshni le bhanio. “Achchha, m dinchhu assi rupeya” bhanera assi rupeya dio. “Kaile āunlā” bhanio tio le. “Bholi sāj ko ānu” shwāshni le bhanio. Pheri tio manchha pani gāyo. Rāt pario shwāshni le assi rupeya bokera ghar mā āyo. Pheri ārko din mā uste hālat sita basne gāyo. Āyo ārko manchha jhan thulo manwāla; pheri u le

bhanio "Kina isto basis, saphai ko manchha māilo dāilo mā kina basio." Tab u lā bhanio "Maile bhanio ko nle dinna, u le dio ko m māndena" "Kati ho t" bhanio; shwāshni le bhanio "Ek sau rupeya chhu" sau rupeya dio. Katile ānula, bhanera—"bharai sānj mā ānu." Pheri shwāshni ghar mā gāyo, dhāl ra bhāt pakāyo u le. Yota lota mā setu rang dālio, yota mā hario, yota mā pahilo, yota mā rāto, lota mā rākhi rākho ko thyo Jo pāila āyo "ghar bhitra chhas" bhanera bhanio. "Ghar bhitra chhu" bhanera bhanio shwāshni le. "Bhāt pākio kāyera jānula" shwāshni le bhanio "nohānu parchha; timi bas m nohaidinchhu." Tab lognia basio; pheri shwāshni le khanāidio ek pati rāto ek pati khanāidio setu, ek pati khanāidio pahilo, ek pati khanāidio hario. Nohāidiyera āgo tāpnu parchha bhanio-pheri lognia āgo thāpne gāyo; āgo tapdakheri rang sukhio-jilimili dekhne pa lāgio. Tab pheri ārko manchha āyo—"T ghar bhitra chhas" bhanio. U le sanku mānio ārko lognia rahechha dar lagera bhāgio, anāz hāne bhakāri mā pasio. Pheri dusra āduni bhitra gāyo. U lāi pani bhanio "Lo, bhāt pākio, kāyera jāna parchha; nohānu parchha; uslāi pani nohaidio, jilimili ko rang dāldio. "Āgo apne parchha" bhanio; pheri āgo tāpdekheri rang sukhio; ue tpani jilira mili bhāyo ko thyo. Pheri tistra manchha āyo, jole dhare rupeya diyo ko thyo Us bela ma shwāshni le dhoka lagāyo. "Ghar bhitra chhas?" bhanio; shwāshni le bolina tio bela mā. Pheri jo basio ko thyo dusra manchha uslāi pani dar lagera u pani bhāgio, dāilo kuno ma lukio. Tistra manchha le lāt le hānio dhoka mā, dhoka phukāliq. "Yahān pa chha iski bhai tokne" bhanera bhakari lāi hirkāidiyo. Tab u duita niskio jili ra mili, dar mānera bhagio. Pheri tistra manchha le bhanio "tio bokshini rahechha, m lai pani khānechha" u pani bhāgio, tin jana gāyo. Usko lognia ghāt bazār mā gāyo ko thyo ghin ko bhāri bokera; ab u pheri āyo. "Kati lio rupeya, burha" bhanio shwāshni le. "Jānde ānde karza khāndakheri thik bhāyo" bhanio. Tab shwāshni le bhanio "M ghari mā basera iti rupeya jorio." Tisto gari bhanio shwāshni le.

ENLISTMENT QUESTIONS IN GURKHALI.

Note.—These are literal translations only and would probably have to be explained at greater length to a raw recruit.

Questions 1, 2 and 4 see Useful Sentences, 1, 2, 3 and 4.

ENGLISH.	KHAS.	MAGAR.	GURUNG.
3. What is your religion, etc. ?	3. Tero jhāt kya ho ? Kya (Magar) ho ? etc.	3. Nāku hi jhāt āle ? Nāku hi Magar le ?	3. Kia jhat to mo ? To mhe mo ?
5. Have you ever been imprisoned, etc. ?	5. T kaile jhelkhāna mā gayis ki gayenas ?	5. Nāku sien jhelkhāna ang nunga ki mā nunga ?	5. Ki kāyan jhelkhāna yai ki āya ?
6. Do you now belong, etc. ?	6. Tailekehiaru paltan mā jāgir khanchhas ?	6. Nāku inang jāgir jele phoko paltan ang ?	6. Ki jāgir cham ki ācha ?
7. Have you ever served, etc. ?	7. Tkaile panikehi paltan mā jāgir khāvis ki khāyenas ? Pāri ko paltan mā pani khāyenas ?	7. Nāku sien jāgir jia ki mā jia ? Pālago paltan ang jia ki mājia ?	7. Ki kāyan jāgir chei ki ācha ? Kian jwe-(pal- tan) jāgir chei ki ācha ?
8. Have you truly stated, etc. ?	8. Tero aile bhania ko bāt sāncho sāncho ho ? (Tero sabi jāgir pura bat- tāvis ?)	8. Nākung inang dichen sāncho sāncho āle ?	8. Ki tokan biba sānche mo are ?

9. Are you willing to be enrolled, etc. ? 9. Hāmro paltan mā ānu lai (bharti hunnu lai) rāzi chhas ? 9. Kānung paltan ang bharti chanki rāzi le ki māle ? 9. Yō paltan ra bharti toba rāzi mo birāzi mo ?
10. Willing to go wherever ordered, etc. ? and allow no caste usages, etc. ? 10. Jahān Sirkār le tā lai jānu ko hukm dinchha, yāta zamin ko bato hos, yāta pāni ko bāto hos, t jālas ? Aru jo hukm Sirkār le dinchha, usto ganu parlo. T bhanna bhāinas ki na; mero jhāt isto ho, m yē kām gar-deua. Testi bhannu pa-une bhāyenas. Yo duitē bāt mā rāzi chhas ? 10. Kulang Sirkār hukm yāle holang nungki par-sale yāra jagolām yāta di o lam; aru su hukm Sirkāra yāle sui hukm mānne parle. Nāku mā dele ki na! ngo jhāt irān-chu le, gnā issa kam mā zātlo. Horanchu ueki mā dinte. Hossu nis bāt ang rāzi le ? 10. Kana Sirkāra ji yābe hukma pimo yāl paidim. Zamin klo yāl paidimena yāl paidim; khola kyya yāl paidim yāl paidim. Sirkāri hukma kagli pimo, chagli lāl paidim. Ki cha bila ta nge jhāta chagli mo, gnā chu le āla. Cha bila ayu. Chu taha gniola rāzi mo āre ?
11. Permanently transferred, etc. ? 11. Jo t kehi aru paltan mā jāna ko hukm paulas, t jālas ? M yō paltan lāi mātiai bharti bhāyo bhane bhayenas; is ma rāzi chhas ? 11. Jo wāku hukm dinle phoko paltan ang nungā deniking, rungki parsale, Ngā issa paltan mātrai bharti chāna dena mā dele; hossang rāzi le ? 11. Ki kābe paltari yābe hukma tamo yal paidim. Gnāchupaltari bharti tāt aru klo ri āta; cha bila ayu. Chu taha rāzi mo āre ?
12. Vaccinated, etc. 12. Tero hāth khopāunu lāi rāzi chhas ? 12. Nākung hut khop-dike rāzi le ? 12. Ki yo klopobe rāzi mo āre ?

ENGLISH.

13. Conditions of service,
etc.

KHAS.

13. Hamro paltau mā
chār baras rahnu parla.
Chār baras samma apha
nām katue bhāvenas.
Chār baras pura bhāvera
tab āphnu khushi le tero
nām kātisaklas. Sivai
larāi ko bela bhāya yāta
larāi hunnu lai kehi kha-
bar chha, testo bela mā
nām kātun paune bhāye-
nas. Aru jo tero kampani
mā manchheharu kamti
bhāyo, tab pau nām kātun
paune bhāvenas. Aru
nām kātun bhanda paile
dūi mahina mā khabar
dinu chainchha n nām
kātehu bhanera. Ye sa-
bai bāt mā rāzi chhas?

MAGAR.

13. Kānung paltan ang
buli baras rungki parsale.
Buli barasara mino āmin
chiāke mā dinle. Buli
baras pura chaniking
mino kushi āmin chiāke
hegle. So larāi chance
belang yāta larāi chan-
khi khabar le hossa belang
āmin chiāke mā dinle.
Aru jo nākung kampani
ang bharmi thore le, tab
pau āmin chiāke mā
dinle. Jo āmin chiāke
gnile nis mahina agari
khabar yaki parsale mā
āmin chiāke deniking
issa pata bāt ang rāzi le?

GURUNG.

13. Ngio paltanare plidi
til pardim. Plidi samma
āphi mi tol āyu. Plidi
pura tā bakya āphi khu-
shi mi tol yun. Larāi
wākht taji ki larāi khabar
kābe wākhta mi tol āyu.
Kia kampaniri mhi kamti
tāi bisva mi tol āyu.
Aru mi tol bhanda mahina
ngio la bidige khabar pāl
pardim. Chu jama tahari
rāzi mo āre.

COURT MARTIAL QUESTIONS IN GURKHALI.

ENGLISH.

1. Do you object to be tried by me as President, or by any of the officers whose names you have heard read over ?

2. What is your objection to (Captain X) ?

3. Do you object to (Lt. Z) as interpreter ?

4. Accused No. , (Rfn.)
 , 1/13th G.R., is charged
with , in that he, at A on
 , etc.

5. Are you guilty or not guilty of the (first) charge against you which you have heard read ?

6. (On plea of guilty) Do you wish to make any statement in mitigation of punishment ?

7. (On plea of guilty) Do you wish to call witnesses as to character ?

GURKHALI.

1. (Literally). Timi lai mā Kort ko President bhāyo ko aru koi Afsar Sāhibharu ko nām paria ko sunio wārdat ko fasila garne mā kehi uzar chha ?

(Explanatory if not understood). Mā Kort ko President bhāyo ko chhu. Ini sāhibharu, junko nām maile aile paria, Kort mā hasne sāhibharu chhan. Timi sabi lai rāzi chhan ki chhenau ?

2. (Captain X Sāhib) ko bāra mā timro kya uzar chha ?

3. Timi (Lt. Z Sāhib) do bhāsho huna mā rāzi chhan ki chhenau ?

4. Sazawār No. , (Rfn.)
 , 1/13th G.R. ko māthi kasur lagāi gayo jasma usle A mā tārikh , etc.

5. Timi (pailo) kasur mā, jo timi le paria ko sunio aru jo timro māthi lagāya ko chha, kasurwar chhan ki chhenau ?

6. Timi le kasur gario ko mā kehi bāyān garnu chha (ki isto bhayo ko thio bhanera to mālai dherai saza na hawas) ?

7. Timi āphnu chāl chalan ko { bāra
 nimte } ma koi gawāhi (bolauun) māngda chhan ?

ENGLISH.

8. Do you wish to cross-examine this witness ?

9. Do you intend to call any witnesses in your defence ?

10. Is he a witness as to character only ?

11. Have you anything to say in your defence ?

12. Do you wish to address the Court ?

GURKHALI.

8. Timi ye gawāhi ko kehi kura kātna māngchhau ? (This means, Do you find fault with any statement of his ?) Do you wish to question him ? would be:—Timi ye gawāhi sitha kehi sawāl (or kura) sodhna māngchhau ?

9. Timi āphno bachao ko lagi koi gawāhi (bolaunu) māngchhau ?

10. Tyo gawāhi chāl chalan ko wāste mātne ho ?

11. Timi āphnu bachao ko lagi kehi bhannu chha ?

12. Timi kehi kura kort sang bhannu māng chhau ?



USEFUL

ENGLISH.

1. What is your name ?
2. What is your father's name ?
3. Where is your home ?
4. What is your village ?
5. How old are you ?
6. Who enlisted you ?
7. How did he persuade you ?
8. Is your *father* alive ?
9. How many *brothers* have you ?
10. Are you married ?
11. How many children have you ?
12. Where are you going to ?
13. Where have you come from ?
14. Which is the way to *Bombay* ?
15. Come here ! Go away !
16. What is the price of this ?
17. Do you know how to *dance* ?
18. Can you *sing* ?
19. Sit down ! Stand up !
20. Don't move ! Don't talk !
21. Have you eaten *bhat* or not ?
22. Are you hungry ?
23. Are you tired ?
24. What's the matter ?
25. Does your *head* ache ?
26. Lift up your feet !

KHAMKURA.

1. Timro nām kya ho ?
2. Timro bābu ko nām kya ho ?
3. Timro ghār kahān ho ?
4. Timro gāun [ko nām] kya ho ?
5. Timi kati bārās bhāyan ?
6. Timilāi ko le bhārti gārio ?
7. Ule timilāi kāsari phākaye ?
- Ule timilāi kya kya bhānera phākaye ?
8. Timro bābu jiundai chha ki mario ?
9. Timro dāju bhāu kāti chhān ?
10. Timi biāh gārian ki [gāri-naun] ?
11. Timro chhoro chhori kāti chhān ?
12. Timi kātā jānehau ?
13. Timi kahān bātā ayan ?
14. *Bombay* jāne bāto ko ho ?
15. Yeta au (or Aijau) ! Jau !
16. Yesko dām kāti chhā ?
17. Timi nāchnu jānda chhan ?
18. Timi gānu (or gīt jhignu) sākehau ?
19. Bas ! Uth ! (or Thāro ho !).
20. Na hil ! Na bhān !
21. Timi bhāt kāyan ki khāyena ?
22. Timi lāi bhukh lāgio ?
23. Timi thākiau ?
24. Kya bhāyo ?
25. Timro kāpāl dukchha ?
26. Timro khutta uthau !

SENTENCES.

MAGARKURA.

1. Nākung āmin hi ālé ?
2. Nākung bua o āmin hi ālé ?
3. Nākung im kulāk lé ?
4. Nākung lānga [o amin] hi
alé ?
5. Nāku kūrik bārās chhana ?
6. Nākuke su bhārti zāta ?
7. Hossa nākuke kuncho hū-
ma ?
Hossa nākuke hi hi dēni-
king hūma ?
8. Nākung bua le ki sia ?
9. Nākung dāze bhaye kūrik
lé ?
10. Nāku biah zāta ki mā zāta ?
11. Nākung jūjāko kurik lé ?
12. Nāku kulāk nungle (or
ānle) ?
13. Nāku kulāki rā ?
14. Bombay nungki lāni su ālé ?
or (kulāk lé).
15. Ilāk rāna ; āna (or nungo).
16. Issa dām kurik lé ?
17. Nāku shiaki wārlé ki mā
wārlé ?
18. Nāku līngki (or līng dokī)
heglé ?
19. Mūni ! So ! (or Soni).
20. Nā whēka ! Nā dēni (or Nā
cheka).
21. Nāku cho jia ki mā jia ?
22. Nāku tukré sia ?
23. Nāku munga ?
24. Hi chhāna ?
25. Nākung tālu hīkle ?
26. Nākung hil sotāko ?

GURUNGKURA.

1. Ki mhi to mo ?
2. Ki āba mhi to mo ?
3. Ki thi kānā mo ?
4. Ki masa to mo ?
5. Ki kāti bārās tai ?
6. Ki kāwe bhārti lai ?
7. Chā ki lai kaimiu whai ?
Chā ki lai to to bimoro
whai ?
8. Ki āba sobān mo si ?
9. Kia dāze bhāya kāti mo ?
10. Ki biah lai āla ?
11. Ki pāsipāsi kāti mo ?
12. Ki kānā yāmo ?
13. Ki kānā piti koi ?
14. Bombay yāge kiyā kāb chhā
(or mo).
15. Chui ko ; yād.
16. Chu sé kāti mo ?
17. Ki shiēm rām ārā ?
18. Ki gwee preel kām ākān ?
19. Tid ! Réd !
20. Ā lād ! Ā bid !
21. Ki koin ché āchā ?
22. Ki po cre ācré ?
23. Ki nārai ānarā ?
24. To tai ?
25. Kia kārā nāmo ?
26. Kia pāle tād !

ENGLISH.

KHASKURA.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 27. Is it going to rain ? Dunno ! | 27. Pāni āla ki ? Kunni ! |
| 28. I am going now. When are you going ? | 28. M āile jānchhu. Timi kāile jāula ? |
| 29. What are you doing ? Are you hurt ? | 29. Timi kya gārnu lāgya ko chhau ? Timi lāi chort lāgio ki ? |
| 30. Who are those two men ? | 30. Uui duite mānchhe ko ho ? |
| 31. Is it a boy or a girl ? | 31. Chhoro ho ki chhori ? |
| 32. Go after your work is done. | 32. Timro kām sākio pāchhi jau. |
| 33. Bring that ; take away this. Give it to me. | 33. Tio lian ; yeslai lejau. M lāi de. |
| 34. What work is there to-morrow morning ? | 34. <i>Bholibhyāna</i> kyakām chha ? |
| 35. It is hot to-day. | 35. Āja ghām (or niāna) bhāyo. |
| 36. Hold the rifle firmly. | 36. <i>Rufal</i> bālio sāmāt (sāmāu). |
| 37. What crops do you grow at your home ? | 37. Timro ghār mā kya kya khēti ropchha ? |
| 38. How many days do you reach your home in ? | 38. Timro ghār mā kati din mā pugchha ? |
| 39. What did you do on the way from A ? | 39. A bāta āndākheri timi kia kia gāriau ? |
| 40. Put on your coat. Take off your clothes. | 40. Kot lāgau. Lūga jhig. |
| 41. What is the time ? | 41. Kati bājio (Kati baje chhā) ? |
| 42. Go to hospital and say you are ill. | 42. Hospital mā gayera m bi-mār chhu bhānera bhān |
| 43. I am thirsty. It was cold yesterday. | 43. M lai tirka lāgio. Hiju jārū bhāyo ko thyo. |
| 44. | 44. |
| 45. | 45. |
| 46. | 46. |
| 47. | 47. |
| 48. | 48. |
| 49. | 49. |
| 50. | 50. |

An expression often used by Gurungs is adding "mle" to the here," they would say "Chui kom le." This is also used when

Note.—The words *italicized* are the translation of the words translations. Words in square brackets may be added to make

MAGARKURA.

GURUNGKURA.

27. Nāmās āré ki mā āré ?
Chena. •

28. Gnā chāhn nungle. Nāku
sien ānunge ?

29. Nāku hi zātte ? Nākuke
chort lésa ki ?

30. Hossa nis bhūrmi sū alé ?

31. Lenzā mija lé ki māja lé ?

32. Nākung kām zātnikūng ānā.

33. Hossa rāko ; issa alo (Gnā
ke yo (yāni).

34. Pihin gorak hi kām lé ?

35. Chiniung kām mole

36. Rūful shiemo jinna (go)

37. Nākung im āng hi kheti
khāsle ?

38. Nākung im āng kurik din
tāle (tākle) ?

39. A lākin rā naku hi hi zātā.

40. Nākung kot bilni. Bārin
dōni.

41. Kūrik ngā ?

42. Hospital āng nungniking
ngā chāhmoole dōni.

43. Ngā lai tiko lesa. Tisini
jum molia.

44.

45.

46.

47.

48.

49.

50.

27. Nā um ki āyu ? Tosi !

28. Gna tokān yāmo. Ki kāyan
yām ?

29. Ki to lā ? Ki lai chort lédi
alédi ?

30. Chā mhi niōla kāwe mo ?

31. Chāme mo ki chā mo ?

32. Kia ké kaimoro yād.

33. Chā pāi ; chu bhoyād. Gna
lai pm.

34. Pāua nākā to ké mo ?

35. Tien nīlé pré mo.

36. Rūful elénlé kat.

37. Kia thi rā to to plīm ?

38. Kū thi rā kāti din rā phem.

39. A inle kaimora to to ké lai ?

40. Kia kot kéd. Khwai plid ?

41. Kāti gniyé ?

42. Hospital yāmoro ngā nai
• bid.

43. Ngā lai kiu pi. Tela kundi.

44.

45.

46.

47.

48.

49.

50.

end of a sentence. E.g., instead of saying “ Chui ko ” for “ Come talking in Khaskura. “ Ayo ” would become “ Ayom le.”

italicized in English. The words in brackets are alternative the sense clearer.

No. I.

GURKHALI SONG.

"RESAMI NANI."

"I am much indebted to Mr. Reid the Bandmaster of my battalion, for the trouble and care he has taken in arranging this music."

MARCH TIME ($\text{♩} = 120$).

The musical score is written for a vocal soloist and piano accompaniment. It is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked as March Time with a quarter note equal to 120 beats per minute. The score is divided into three systems. The first system consists of four measures of piano accompaniment in the right hand, followed by four measures of piano accompaniment in the left hand, marked with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The second system begins with a vocal line in the first measure, followed by piano accompaniment. The vocal line includes the lyrics "Re - sam-i Na - ni". The piano accompaniment is marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third system continues the vocal line with the lyrics "pi - ra - thi lu - un lu yā-ri ba-nai ma." and is accompanied by piano accompaniment.

Re - sam-i Na - ni

pi - ra - thi lu - un lu yā-ri ba-nai ma.

D.S. AL FINE.

1. Dhan ko hā - lā la - ra ki - yo Jau ka bū - lā jhu-sa,
 2. Chan-rai au - nu munga sir-ma Dhi-lo au - nu pu - sa.

D.S. AL FINE.

f

No. 2.

GURKHALI SONG.

"JĀNDĀ JĀNDĀ LAHURIA."

MARCH TIME (♩ = 120).

ff

Jān - dā Jān - dā La - hur - ia

Nau - tu na, mā bā - to bi - ra yo

1 Kā - ti khā-ne Su - pā - ri lai
2. Jan - ehhu bha-ne San - go - ti lai

ff

Pho - ri Khī - ne hoi - na.
Cho - ri Jā - ne bhaye - na.

D.S.

No. 3.

GURKHALI SONG.

"MĀSĀNI."

START SLOW ($\text{♩} = 80$), GRADUALLY FASTER, FINISH ALLEGRO ($\text{♩} = 132$).

1. Eh, Sur - a* hur - ia Eh, Lā - ku - ri
2. Eh, Pri - thibhan - nu Eh, Si - ano hoi .

* Sura hura = surilo.

ko. Eh, tu - po bhan - chi. Eh,
na. Eh, chi - sai hāt ta. Eh,

mf

4 TIMES THROUGH.

1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th time last time.

lau - ri mā - sā nia. nia.
dan - ri mā - sā nia. nia.

No. 4.

GURKHALI SONG.

"KHIALI."

MODERRETTO (♩ = 112).

Sam Jhi rahia Ma-ru - ni Sa-ma-i - ma hoi Jaun-la

mf

bhet. Eh, ho pu-ra - bai ko Mā - ru ni

Pachim-a - ko Mā-dal, le Sama-i - ma hoi Jāunla bhet.

D.C.

D.O.

No. 5.

GURKHALI SONG.

"SALI JIU."

MODERETTO (♩ = 96).

1. Ne-pal - o Ja - - nia
2 Su-na, ra Chān - di

Ne-pal - - o dā - - je. Eh, Sa - a - li
Jhi-li ra Mi - - li. Eh, Sa - a - li

Jin, Ne-paṭ - - a - i kas - - - to
Jiu, dharam - - a - i sas - - - to

f

chha, No - pal - ai kas - - to chha.
chha, dhar - ma - i sas - - to chha.

mf *p*

No. 6.

GURKHALI SONG.

"KRISHNA CHALLITRA."

ANDANTE (♩=66)

Ho du-dha - - i - - ko ba - lā - kha

mf

me - - ro kaun - a - le Ha - - ri la -

gio. Ki-ta Ha - ri

f

la - - gio Ho . Lan-ka pa - ti

Ped. *

Ra - - wano le. Eh, ho

Ped. *

ki - ta hu - ri la - gi - yo, Ba-su-ki de - wa

le , Eh, ho ki - ta ha - ri

The first system of music consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat major). It contains the lyrics "le , Eh, ho ki - ta ha - ri". The middle and bottom staves are piano accompaniment, with the middle staff in treble clef and the bottom staff in bass clef. The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

Rall last time Rall and only.
D.C.

la - gi - yo Ba-su-ki do - wa - le.

The second system of music also consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat major). It contains the lyrics "la - gi - yo Ba-su-ki do - wa - le." and ends with a double bar line. The middle and bottom staves are piano accompaniment, with the middle staff in treble clef and the bottom staff in bass clef. The piano part continues with the same accompaniment pattern as the first system. Above the final measure of the piano accompaniment, the instruction "D.C." is written.

No. 7.

GURKHALI SONG.

"SOHANI BARAI" (Lali Maya).

ALLEGRETTO (♩ = 96).

1. So-ha-ni ba-rai Sar-kar-o ko Mu-lak-ko mā
2. So-ha-ni ba-rai A-ya Jā-gir Kha-ā-na lāi

La-li Mā-ya. 3. So-ha-ni ba-rai Sar-kar-o ko
La-li Mā-ya. 4. So-ha-ni ba-rai Sab-ai mi-li

Dhan-a ba-rai La-li Mā-ya.
Ga-un la se La-li Mā-ya.

No. 8.

GURKHALI SONG.

"JHAMRIA."

MARCH TIME.

First system of the musical score. It features a vocal line in the treble clef and a piano accompaniment in the grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 6/8. The lyrics are "Bāto ki ko tā - - to". The piano part includes a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are "du - dha. Eh - - e phu . . ki". The piano part includes a *f* (forte) dynamic marking.

Third system of the musical score. It concludes the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are "phu . . . ki Khaau - la.".

No. 9.

GURKHALI SONG.

"NARAIN JHĀMRĪA."

TEMPO DE MARCH (♩=120).

1. Jhā - lu ga - i - ko Na-rai-ni Mā - lia bā - -
 2. Pā - ni pa - i - rio Na-rai-ni Ri - mi Jhi - -

mf

cho. Thu - lo bha-yo Go - - ru,
 mi. Ban bha-yo Ha - ri - - o

ff

thu - lo bha-yo Go - - ru Kān - ghio tip - i -
 ban bha-yo ha - ri - - o . Khānd las - nn

mf

Mai - ta la - gio Jnl - fi kia - le ko - - - ru
 dau - lat, thi - o Joi bi na ma - ri o

CHORUS.

dharma le deo - re. Pi - ra - - thi launla hai ki
 dharma le deo - re.

ff

D.C.

Simbal dā - li ba - - - si dharma le deo - re.

ff

D.C.

No. 10.

GURKHALI SONG.

"KARELI JHĀMRĪA."

ALLEGRETTO (♩=96).

Ho - ki hoi - na dī - - - dai . Ka - re li ma

Jhia - ma mā-yā lo. Bha - lya la - gio

p 1st f 2nd

Ju - ria chil le Po - thi la - gio Siyāl le.

Gorkha li lai u - rai la gio, Sar - kar - a ko rail le.

ff

D.S.

No. 11.

GURKHALI SONG.

"JĀONĀ BHĀNIJE."

ANDANTINO (♩ = 80).

Eh, Jau-na bhā-nij - e Eh, ho Jan-na bhā-nij -

o. Eh, Kammal - a ko phu-le ti - pi

liao - na bhā-nij - e. Eh, - ai.

He Jan-na ma - a - mai, ma-tã

ff *mf*

Jân-na mã - a - mai he Pã - isu me - ro

mf

du-khi ãu-chha Jân - nã ma-a - mai. mai. Eh, D.S.

p *p* D.S.

No. 12.

GURKHALI SONG.

"ĀSHISH."

ANDANTINO (♩ = 80).

8:

Ho, Ba - khat - ā le Si - - ri

p

Ra - man Ish - war - ā - le pur - inyo

un. Ho, bar - hia mā

mf

bar - hio, Dhan - a - ra darbe

The first system of the musical score is written in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves. The vocal line begins with a half note 'bar', followed by a quarter note 'hio', then a half note 'Dhan', a quarter note 'a', a half note 'ra', and ends with a quarter note 'darbe'. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

Ga - ie - - got - ha bar - hio ho,

The second system continues the musical piece. The vocal line starts with a half note 'Ga', a quarter note 'ie', a half note 'got', a quarter note 'ha', followed by a half note 'bar', a quarter note 'hio', and ends with a half note 'ho'. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern, marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The system concludes with a double bar line.

No. 13.

GURKHALI SONG.

"SAINLĀ DĀI."

TEMPO DE MARCH (♩=120).

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a vocal line in treble clef, a piano accompaniment in treble clef, and a piano accompaniment in bass clef. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 6/8. The lyrics are: Sain - lā dai phi - ri bho-tā.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a vocal line in treble clef, a piano accompaniment in treble clef, and a piano accompaniment in bass clef. The key signature has three flats, and the time signature is 6/8. The lyrics are: ho - la ki ye - sai ma-run la ki māyā.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a vocal line in treble clef, a piano accompaniment in treble clef, and a piano accompaniment in bass clef. The key signature has three flats, and the time signature is 6/8. The lyrics are: lo. Sain, lo. Rā - to Mā-to. Above the first staff, the words "1st time." and "2nd time" are written above the first and second measures respectively, indicating a repeat structure.

Chip - lo bā - to Gai ko bā-ehho larkio,

Ha jar si - ta bhet na hunda man to me-ro

FINE.

1st time.	2nd time.	Last time.
Dharkio.	Dharkia, Sain,	Dharkio.

FINE.

No. 14.

GURKHALI SONG.

"RAMAYAN."

ANDANTE (♩=60).

Tu mi - ta - ā ai-lā de - wara gu - sain

dā Ji - u, lai kān choṛi ā - - yo, ho.

Ho, da - Jiu ta Ga - ye mi-ra-ga ko

pa-ā - - - chi Hā - mu ā - ye

Ghar - u - ko rakh wu - le Hā - mu

ā - - ye Ghara - ko rakh wu - le

D.C.

D.C.

D.C.

